

Senators Explore Compromise On ABM Interpretation by U.S.

By Michael R. Gordon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and several key senators are exploring a proposed compromise on the issue of how to interpret the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, according to administration and congressional sources.

The administration set off a sharp debate last month when it considered formally adopting a "broad" interpretation of the treaty that would allow extensive testing and development of some new types of defensive systems.

The suggested compromise may enable the administration and the Senate to avoid a confrontation over the treaty.

But some senators are skeptical. Senate critics say the Senate should not forgo an opportunity to take a firm stand in support of the restrictive interpretation of the treaty.

After the administration's deliberations became known, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, told President Ronald Reagan that the administration would provide a "constitutional confrontation of profound dimensions" by adopting a broad view of the treaty without extensive consultations with the Senate.

Since then, some members of Congress have prepared legislation to block the administration from acting on its broad view of the treaty. But others have been involved in a quiet effort to work out a compromise.

The driving force behind the proposed compromise, which would essentially defer the issue, is Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, according to congressional experts, who requested anonymity.

Mr. Gore discussed a possible compromise during a recent meeting in Geneva between administration officials and members of the Senate's arms control observer group, the experts say. Mr. Gore declined to comment.

The administration officials at the meeting included Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms-control adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Max M. Kampelman, the senior U.S. negotiator in Geneva; and Richard N. Perle, the assistant defense secretary for international security policy.

The Democratic senators at the meeting included Mr. Gore and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Republican senators attending included Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and Don Nickles of Oklahoma. Discussions among administration officials and Mr. Gore and other senators have continued in Washington.

Government experts said the compromise included these elements:

- The Senate would forgo legislation that endorses the traditional, restrictive interpretation of the ABM treaty for the length of the compromise, which would be as short as a year or as long as 18 months. But Congress would be free to act on the treaty after the compromise expired.
- The Senate would support a "respectable" level of funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative that has yet to be determined. The

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5 Jazz Section Leaders Are Convicted in Prague

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
PRAGUE — Five leaders of a cultural activist group were convicted on Wednesday of illegal economic activity and two were sentenced to prison.

In handing down the verdict, the judge praised the activity of the group, known as the Jazz Section, and gave one member a suspended sentence and placed two others on probation. The verdict was seen as an effort to reach a compromise settlement of Czechoslovakia's most publicized political trial this decade.

Karel Štěrba, 50, the chairman of the cultural group, was sentenced to 16 months imprisonment and a deputy, Vladimír Kouřil, to 10 months. Josef Skalník received a suspended 10-month term and three years probation, and Cestmír Hunač and Tomáš Krivánek were placed on probation for two years.

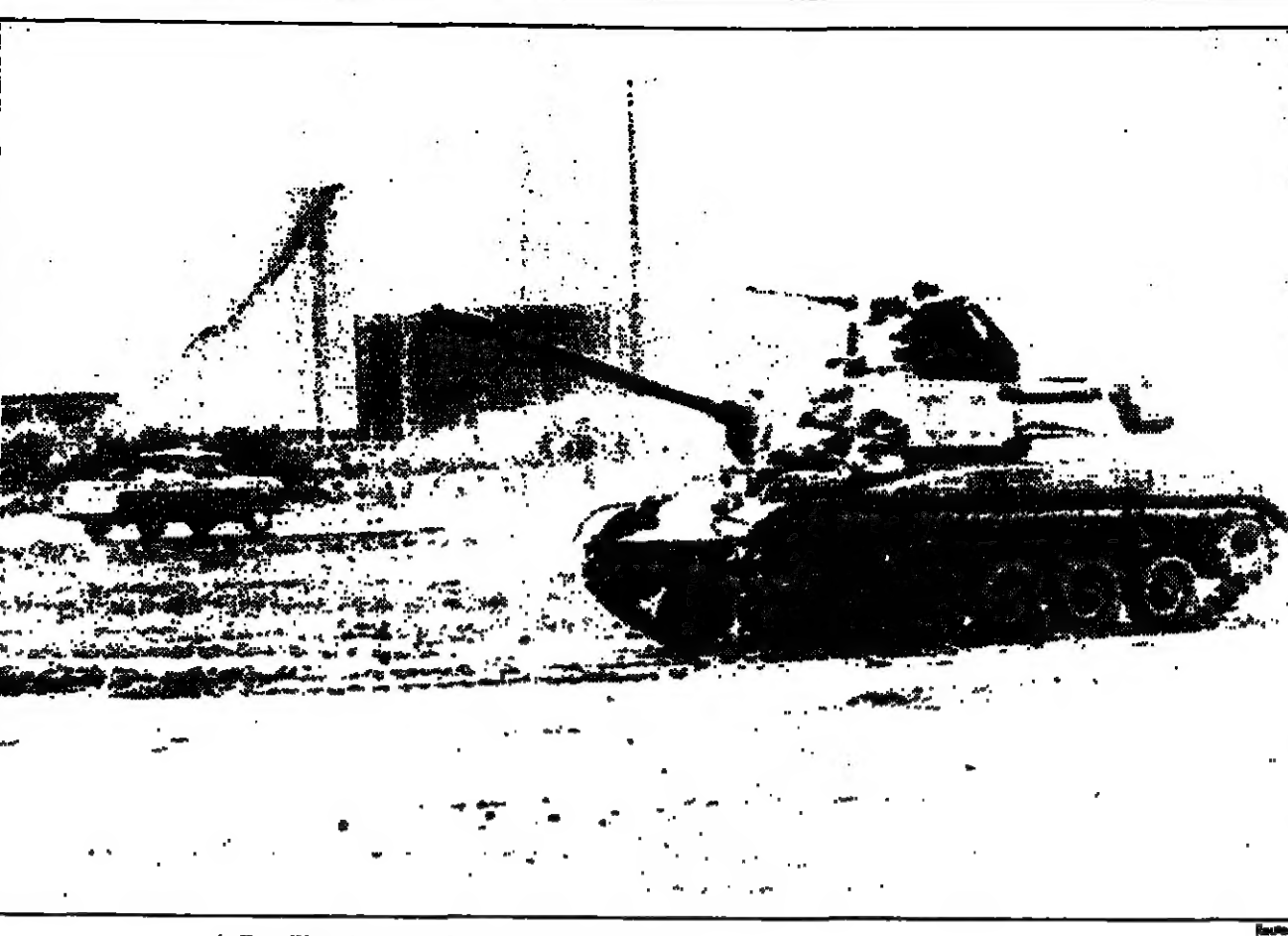
The charges stemmed from the Jazz Section's persistence in publishing uncensored newsletters and books on the arts after it was ordered dissolved by the government two and a half years ago. The court found that the group had violated the law by selling its publications and collecting dues from members until the arrest of the leadership last year.

"It is a kind of compromise, but it is also a scandal," said Vladav Havel, a prominent playwright and former political prisoner who waited at the courthouse for the verdict.

"The only proper action would have been to free them."

Jazz Section activists vowed that the group's activity would continue.

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A Brazilian Army tank guarding an oil refinery Wednesday near Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil Sends Troops to Block Oil Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
RIO DE JANEIRO — Troops and policemen occupied Brazil's 10 oil refineries Wednesday to prevent a strike by thousands of refinery workers that officials said could bring the country to a standstill.

The troops and police, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, also moved into port areas Tuesday night to counteract a strike by maritime workers that compounded the threat to fuel supplies.

The labor unrest is the worst faced by the civilian government of President José Sarney since it took office two years ago. It stems from the government's failure to control inflation, currently running at 500 percent a year.

The 40,000 striking seamen are seeking pay increases of about 200 percent and have rejected offers of up to 100 percent. The 55,000 oil industry workers are seeking a 71-percent pay raise, while the state-run oil monopoly, Petrobras, has offered 38 percent.

Spokesmen for the army, Petrobras and the several unions involved said Wednesday that no incidents of violence had taken place.

Although the use of military force to intervene in labor disputes is not unusual in Brazil, the scale of the military intervention in the oil industry attracted considerable media attention.

One leading newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo, said Wednesday that no military operation on this scale had been carried out in the oil industry since the military coup of 1964 that replaced President João Goulart with General Humberto Castelo Branco.

Petrobras workers said Wednesday that troops must withdraw from the refineries before negotiations could begin.

Roberto Williams, president of the refinery workers' union in Casl, insisted that the country's labor minister, Almir Pazzianotto Pinto Urban, come to the site to "negotiate this impasse, but there will be no talking at all until the army gets out."

Mr. Williams said refinery workers would meet to decide their next move, which he said could be withdrawal of administrative and maintenance staff, and then operational workers, if Petrobras does not improve its pay offer.

Mr. Sarney sent in the troops after the president of Petrobras, Octavio Silva, said their presence was necessary to guarantee employees' right to work and to avoid disruption of the country's fuel supplies.

"A strike now would cause grave consequences for the country's economy," said Percy Abreu, manager of the Canoas refinery in southern Brazil.

More than two weeks ago, Brazil announced it was suspending interest payments on part of its foreign debt of \$108 billion. At the time, Petrobras officials said the country had enough oil for its energy needs to last 60 to 70 days should foreign credit be cut off.

But the 12-day-old strike by maritime workers has prevented some tankers from unloading imported oil at Brazilian ports. Ships carrying fuel from refineries to cities along the country's 5,000-mile (8,100-kilometer) coast have been unable to operate normally.

Military sailors on Saturday began patrolling ports and helping to unload grain ships and oil tankers, somewhat easing the supply situation.

Thousands of farmers concerned with the state of Brazil's economy were also staging protests on Wednesday. They blocked highways and bank parking lots with tractors and harvesters to protest high interest rates and low market prices.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

SEC Sues In Insider 'Network'

London Trader Charged in Deals Worth \$4 Million

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — A senior director of the London office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith was charged Wednesday by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with organizing a major illicit insider-trading network on Wall Street.

The move broadened the SEC's crackdown on insider trading to include, for the first time, financial figures outside the United States.

The SEC, in a civil suit filed in U.S. federal court in New York, alleged that Nabum Vaskevitch used privileged information in stock trading that generated more than \$4 million in profits for himself and others involved in the insider network.

The suit did not allege improprieties or financial gain by Merrill Lynch itself or any of its other employees, nor did it allege that any illegal actions had involved British financial institutions, and it was not clear whether British laws had been violated.

An SEC official in Washington said the Vaskevitch case is unrelated to the agency's widening investigation into Wall Street's insider trading scandal involving Ivan F. Boesky.

Mr. Vaskevitch is managing director of the mergers and acquisitions department of Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd., the London office of the giant American stockbroker.

He is alleged to have provided insider information on corporate mergers or acquisitions involving 12 companies in the United States.

Mr. Vaskevitch, who holds both British and Israeli citizenship, was immediately suspended from work by Merrill Lynch following the SEC announcement.

Other defendants in the SEC suit include David Sofer, an Israeli citizen living in Jerusalem; and two

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LATE NEWS Pinochet Signs Law on Parties

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet of Chile signed into law on Wednesday a measure allowing non-Marxist political parties to operate legally for the first time since the military seized power 13 years ago.

Political parties have been officially banned in Chile since the military toppled President Salvador Allende, a Socialist, in a coup in 1973, although in recent years the government has let them exist.

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KOHL RE-ELECTED — Franz Josef Strauss, the state leader of Bavaria, congratulating Helmut Kohl, a fellow Christian Democrat, on his re-election in the Bundestag on Wednesday as chancellor of West Germany.

Early Vote Goes Against Contra Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, in an important procedural vote, on Wednesday opposed a grant of \$40 million in military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until President Ronald Reagan accounts for previous aid, including proceeds from the U.S. arms sales to Iran.

The major test of House sentiment came several hours before the chamber was to take a final vote on delaying the assistance until September.

The 227-198 vote on a procedural matter was seen as only a temporary defeat for Mr. Reagan, who has made aid to the rebels one of his major foreign policy initiatives.

Leaders of both parties predicted Mr. Reagan would eventually prevail on the \$40 million installment, the last of \$100 million in aid approved by Congress last year, because the opposition does not have enough votes in the House to override a presidential veto.

Democratic leaders say they have a far better chance of ending aid to the rebels, or contra, for future years.

The prediction will be tested over the next several months in votes on the \$105 million that Mr. Reagan has requested for fiscal 1988, which begins Oct. 1.

"What we're demonstrating by this vote is that the president doesn't have the votes to get the \$105 million," said the assistant leader of the House's Democratic majority, Thomas S. Foley of Washington.

Many Republicans reluctantly agree with that, saying their efforts to sustain the aid program have been hurt by the Iran-contra disclosures and the resignation this week of a popular and moderate contra leader, Arturo José Cruz.

"That hasn't helped us," said Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the leader of the minority Republicans in the House, speaking of the Iran-contra affair.

"I have to be realistic when I see votes slipping away."

The president's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said after meeting with House Republicans that any cutoff of funds "obviously would create enormous problems" for the Nicaraguan rebels.

"There are a number of people inside the country who went in based on a commitment from the U.S. government," Mr. Carlucci said.

"If the rug is pulled out from under them, they are at the mercy of the Sandinista forces and that's a very serious problem."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, said that "if we throw in the towel" on contra aid, the peace plan proposed by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica "doesn't have much of a chance." The plan is seen as a sign of hope by many in Congress.

(Reuters, AP)

Government Intervention Is Abiding French Habit

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
PARIS — Some called it liberalism, others free enterprise. For many, it was only a vague desire to get away from five years of Socialist rule that emphasized state intervention.

Whatever they termed it, a majority of French voters put Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and his conservative allies in power partly on the strength of a promise to reduce the government's role in society and the economy. But one year later, it has become apparent that the weight of French history and tradition makes fulfillment of that promise difficult, if not impossible.

Since Louis XI created France's silk industry with royal investments in the 15th century, and even before, French governments have wielded a level of economic and social authority that most Americans would find uncomfortable. Despite continued pledges to move France closer to a U.S.-style enterprise economy, Mr. Chirac increasingly has been forced to carry on with the long interventionist tradition, which seems to embrace the right as easily as the left.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur has intervened repeatedly in recent months to keep prices from rising too fast or the political temperature from boiling over. All the while, he has maintained his pledges to free the economy from government red tape and pursued his program of returning to private ownership business nationalized by the Socialist government from 1981 to 1986.

"We have given a free-economy

Pakistanis See Impasse In Afghan Peace Talks

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Despite the optimism expressed by United Nations mediators in Geneva, the end of the latest round of talks on Afghanistan reflected Soviet unwillingness to make the "hard decisions" needed to end the conflict, according to Pakistani officials who have followed the negotiations closely.

While Moscow has considerably shortened the time span of a possible troop withdrawal after seven years of war, its position, as presented by Afghan negotiators in Geneva, still falls short of anything that would be acceptable to Pakistan or the United States, according to a Pakistani official.

The Geneva talks, which began nearly five years ago, have reached

agreement on all aspects of an end to international involvement in Afghan affairs except the timetable for a withdrawal of the estimated 120,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The 10th round ended Tuesday night without a scheduled final session.

Diego Cordovez, the United Nations undersecretary for political affairs who has overseen the talks, said the Afghan and Pakistani negotiators are now less than one year apart on a withdrawal timetable.

Western diplomats in Geneva said Pakistan wants all Soviet troops out within seven months, while Afghanistan is proposing an 18-month withdrawal.

A more difficult issue is the type of government that would be left in

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In Berlin, Allies Worry About West Meeting East

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — A recent surge of interest in West Berlin in improving relations with East Berlin has aroused concern among the allies that West Berlin's delicate legal status as a Western enclave could be undermined, city and allied officials say.

The controversy has centered on whether West Berlin's governing mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, should accept an invitation to East Berlin on Oct. 23 for the East's formal opening of celebrations of Berlin's 750th anniversary.

Mr. Diepgen has said that he would like to attend and thus become the first West Berlin mayor to participate in an official ceremony on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

But the United States, Britain and France — the allies responsible for West Berlin since the end of World War II — have expressed serious worries about said.

The allies and West Germany have insisted that East Berlin is not a part of East German territory, but is only the sector of Berlin that was put under Soviet control at the end of World War II.

Now, the allies are afraid that Mr. Diepgen's visit would help to legitimize East Germany's claim that its capital is East Berlin, and would thus tend to undermine the allies' contention that West Berlin has a special status.

West Berlin's two million citizens enjoy Western freedoms even though they live 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) inside East Germany. The allies have spent 40 years carefully preserving the enclave's legal rights based on postwar agreements with the Soviet Union.

"If we acknowledge that East Berlin has become just another part of East Germany," an allied official said, "then what happens to our argument that West Berlin still has the same status as it did at the end of the war?"

A senior official of another allied power, referring to Mr. Diepgen's proposed visit, said, "It couldn't tell you that West Berlin is going to fall in 30 years if he goes." But, the official added, "It will be sort of the dam bursting."

The West Berlin mayor will go only if the East Germans accept conditions designed to protect the allies' legal arguments, city officials said.

For instance, Mr. Diepgen will insist publicly that the visit does not affect Berlin's legal status, the officials said. Mr. Diepgen also would call off the visit in protest if East German border guards shoot people trying to escape across the Berlin Wall in coming months.

Nevertheless, the issue appears to be fueling a fundamental change in West Berliners' attitudes toward their Communist neighbors, according to senior allied officials and other analysts. As the city's anniversary approaches, the West Berliners are showing an intense interest in promoting better relations with the East Germans, even at the risk of bolstering the East Germans' legal and political position, the sources said.

Mr. Diepgen has said that he must give priority to his aim of achieving better relations with East Berlin, and that the question of Berlin's status is the responsibility of the allies.

Vatican Document Splits Theologians, Disappoints Doctors

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Vatican's condemnation of artificial procreation has disappointed and confused many medical specialists, particularly those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and brought sharply differing reactions from theologians.

Responses to the 40-page "Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origins and on the Dignity of Procreation" were varied after the document was released Tuesday. The church came out against all forms of test-tube births, artificial insemination, surrogate motherhood and experimentation on living embryos.

In Europe, criticism of the document was marked in France, whose population is predominantly Catholic and where many hospitals have in vitro fertilization units.

Some theologians said the Vatican was wrong to oppose artificial means to fertilize a woman's egg with her husband's sperm, although they agreed with the church's position against involving a third party in the reproductive process, as in surrogate mother arrangements or when a donor's sperm is used.

"The document argues that a child can be born only from a sexual act," said the Reverend Richard A. McCormick, a professor of Christian ethics at the University of Notre Dame and one of the United States' leading Catholic authorities on biomedical ethics.

"The most that can be argued is that a child should be born within a marriage from a loving act," Father McCormick told The New York Times. "Sexual intercourse is not the only loving act."

The Reverend William Gallagher, president of the Pope John Center, a biomedical institute in Braintree, Massachusetts, praised the Vatican document as a "ringing affirmation of the dignity of the human person from the moment of fertilization to the last moment of life."

Robert J. White, the director of neurosurgery at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital who has advised Pope John Paul II on medical ethics, called the statement "an ultra-conservative document."

"When I've seen the joy, I find it hard to see that it's not approvable," Dr. White, a Catholic, said of test-tube fertilization.

Dr. Michael Soules, a Catholic who is director of the University of Washington division of reproductive endocrinology, said he believed that the Vatican "was wrong to lump all the procedures together."

"What we do with in vitro is very pro-life," Dr. Soules said. "It doesn't negate the spirituality, or

the miracle of life, just because we have done it with a test tube."

In Britain, Dr. Patrick Steptoe, a pioneer in the in vitro fertilization process, said he was disappointed by the Vatican's position.

"I was very surprised to hear they included in vitro fertilization because up until now they had seemed to accept it," Dr. Steptoe said in Cambridge. "I am very disappointed to hear them say that."

Dr. Steptoe and Robert Edwards were instrumental in the 1978 birth of Louise Brown — the world's first test-tube baby.

In Lille, France, the Vatican document posed a dilemma for the medical faculty of the city's Catholic university. The faculty was responsible for the first test-tube birth in a Catholic hospital in France in September.

The vice rector of the university's medical faculty, Abbot Jérôme Régulier, said that the hospital took it upon itself at the time to draw up a "charter" of guidelines for Catholic doctors dealing in artificial procreation.

The Lille charter laid down that test-tube fertilization could only be used for married couples, using the ovaries of the wife and the sperm of the husband, that the couples had to appear "stable" and that there could be no manipulation or destruction of an embryo was forbidden.

Professor René Frydman, a member of the first French team to produce a test-tube birth, said in Paris that the Vatican document stemmed from a confusion between "the treatment of sterility and the fear of genetic manipulation."

Father McCormick said that he suspected that infertile Catholic couples "will make up their own minds on this question" rather than rely on the Vatican teaching.

His view reflected tensions in the American church between many theologians — who say that their role is sometimes to challenge church teaching — and the Catholic hierarchy, which sees its role as carrying out Vatican instruction.

"Having a baby at all costs isn't always the greatest good," said Archbishop Roger Mahony of Los Angeles.

At the other end of the theological spectrum was Daniel C. Maguire, a professor of moral theology at Marquette University in Milwaukee. "The Vatican is squandering its moral authority on issues where it has no privileged knowledge or expertise," said Mr. Maguire.

"This is another example of celibate men pronouncing on the reproductive rights of women, when women's voices have not been heard," he said.



FOR BURYING A SALES TAX — Demonstrators in Tokyo, flanked by a hearse, staging Wednesday another in a series of protests against a planned Japanese sales tax.

Israeli Cabinet Orders Spy Inquiry

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel's policy-making inner cabinet agreed Wednesday to open an inquiry into the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy scandal but took no action against two Israelis alleged to have run the operation in the United States, a government spokesman said.

The cabinet secretary, Elyakim Rubinstein, said the inner cabinet had decided to establish a two-member commission to report on how Israel got involved in spying on the United States. The two have not been named.

Neither the commission nor a parliamentary investigating panel is to have powers of prosecution, although one commission member is to be a judge, military radio said.

Government leaders, the radio said, would decide on the fate of the former intelligence agents, Rafi Eitan and Colonel Aviem Sella, when it was disclosed that he had been the "handler" of Mr. Pollard, a U.S. Navy analyst.

Mr. Pollard, 32, was sentenced last week to life imprisonment by a court in Washington after pleading guilty to passing hundreds of top-secret documents to Israel.

The Israeli alleged to have recruited him, Colonel Sella, is under U.S. indictment for espionage. He was recently denied the rank of general and any chance of becoming the air force chief but was given the command of the air base.

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Soviet Shift Reported on Short-Range Arms Stance

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

BONN — The Soviet Union appears to have toughened its position on limiting short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, threatening to make it more difficult to reach an agreement on medium-range missiles, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Although the Soviet position is unclear, it appeared that Moscow wanted talks on medium-range weapons to be kept separate, the sources said. Soviet negotiators used that approach at the Geneva talks Tuesday and Wednesday, the sources said.

The Soviet position that was outlined at the Iceland summit meeting in October allowed for the inclusion of some restraints on short-range weapons in the medium-range talks.

The United States and its European allies have insisted that an agreement on medium-range arms must also limit short-range missiles, where the Soviets have a sizeable advantage.

The Soviets proposed at the meeting in Reykjavik that both sides should freeze short-range missile arsenals at current levels, then negotiate reductions.

That was unacceptable to the United States, because Washington wants to preserve the right to match the Soviet arsenal. But the Soviet Union accepted the principle that a medium-range pact should include limits on short-range systems, and that position is the one that apparently has been changed now.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has agreed that the elimination of medium-range missiles, envisioned in the draft treaty being discussed in Geneva, must not expose NATO to Soviet short-range weapons.

"What the Soviets have said this week seems to indicate that it is a step backward," a diplomat said. "There's a lot of murkiness in their position," the diplomat added, "but it seems to represent a backing off from their earlier willingness to include some kind of numerical limit on short-range missiles as a part of the medium-range agreement."

Medium-range weapons have a range of about 600 to 3,400 miles (970 to 5,500 kilometers). They include Soviet SS-20s and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Short-range missiles have a range less than 600 miles. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, announced last month that Moscow was willing to negotiate a medium-range treaty independently of other issues and the United States submitted a counterproposal.

Since the Iceland meeting, Mr. Gorbachev had linked progress in medium-range weapons talks to restrictions on testing of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the proposed space-based defense system.

The United States and its allies rejected that condition. A significant point in Mr. Gorbachev's statement, the sources said, was his failure to reaffirm that a medium-range missile agreement should include limits on short-range systems.

Moscow has reaffirmed, however, a longstanding position that it would withdraw some short-range missiles from East Germany and Czechoslovakia if an agreement on medium-range weapons were reached.

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WORLD BRIEFS

FitzGerald Quits as Fine Gael Leader

DUBLIN (Reuters) — The former Irish prime minister, Garret FitzGerald, bowed out of politics on Wednesday. He resigned as leader of the Fine Gael party, which was heavily defeated in the general election last month.

He turned over the prime ministership to Charles Haughey, head of the Fianna Fail party, on Tuesday when Mr. Haughey formed a minority coalition government in a narrow parliamentary vote.

Mr. FitzGerald, 61, who had headed Fine Gael for 10 years and was twice prime minister at the head of coalition governments, said a speedy resignation would give his party time to pick a new leader and rebuild its image before the next election. A new election is expected soon.

U.S. Envoy Warns Spain on Troops

MADRID (Reuters) — Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Wednesday that the United States was prepared to withdraw its troops from Spain if the government was hostile to their presence.

"If Spaniards don't want us here, we will go the same way as we did in France," Mr. Walters said in an interview on the private radio station SER. He was referring to the departure of U.S. troops two decades ago when Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from NATO's integrated command.

The United States and Spain are negotiating a reduction in the number of servicemen, currently 12,500, stationed at four U.S. bases in Spain. The cut is a condition of Spain's continued membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that was voted by Spaniards in a referendum 12 months ago.

Baker's Pullout Helps Bush, Poll Says

WASHINGTON (WP) — Howard H. Baker Jr.'s departure from the field of Republican presidential contenders has helped Vice President George Bush increase his lead over Senator Bob Dole of Kansas as the favorite for the nomination, a Washington Post-ABC News Poll shows.

On the Democratic side, with the decision of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York not to seek nomination, the former Colorado senator Gary Hart added to his lead. His support among Democrats grew from 39 percent in January to 46 percent now, the poll showed. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson remained relatively steady at 14 percent. No other Democrat had more than 4 percent support in the nationwide poll of 1,511 people, conducted March 5-9.

The poll showed that Mr. Bush had the support of 47 percent of Republicans, up 12 percentage points from January while Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, had the support of 26 percent, up 6. Mr. Bush benefited the most from Mr. Baker's decision to become White House chief of staff rather than seek the Republican nomination. Mr. Baker had the support of 13 percent of Republicans in the January survey.

Rights Panel Rebuffs U.S. on Cuba

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission rejected on Wednesday an attempt by the United States to subject Cuba to special scrutiny for alleged abuses of fundamental freedoms. By a 19-18 vote, the commission endorsed an Indian motion to shelve a U.S. resolution expressing deep concern over alleged human rights violations, directing Cuba to respond to the allegations and calling on it to release all its political prisoners. There were six abstentions.

In the final week of its annual six-week session in Geneva, the commission also voted 17-15 to take no action on a rival draft by Cuba alleging oppression of Indian, black and Puerto Rican communities in the United States. There were 11 abstentions.

U.S. human rights officials said there were about 15,000 political prisoners in Cuba, although no figure was named in the resolution.

Plane Dropped Drugs, Honduras Says

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduran Air Force officials said Wednesday that suspected drug traffickers were aboard the cargo plane that was shot down on Monday as it flew over Honduran territory. Three persons were reported killed in the crash.

Military officials said the DC-3 was shot down when the pilot refused to identify himself or land near the Salvadoran border about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Tegucigalpa.

They said that no drugs, arms or other cargo were uncovered in the wreckage, but that said drugs were dropped from the plane in mid-flight.

For the Record

David Karnes, a Republican businessman, was appointed by the governor of Nebraska on Wednesday to complete the unexpired U.S. Senate term of Edward Zorinsky, a Democrat. Mr. Zorinsky, a Democrat, died Friday of a heart attack.

Haitian legislators unanimously approved on Tuesday a new draft constitution, which is considered to be one of the most liberal in the country's history. The draft constitution will be presented to voters for ratification in a referendum on March 29.

The military government of Nigeria imposed Wednesday a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the northern state of Kaduna after clashes last week between Moslems and Christians, in which 11 persons died. All schools and colleges in the state also were ordered to close, a government statement said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow melting in Istanbul after a week of storms caused floods and traffic jams Wednesday. Banks and government offices reopened in the city after being closed because of the weather. The Turkish government said conditions should return to normal by the weekend.

UTA, the French airline, has announced it will reduce prices on most of its flights to French-speaking Africa starting in May. The reductions will range to up to 65 percent of the normal economy class fare.

East Germans Begin AIDS Campaign

BERLIN — East Germany has begun a major information campaign against AIDS, and its broadcasting media is being used for the first time to warn of the dangers of infection by virus.

The campaign, which breaks several social prohibitions, was started on Tuesday by Radio Youth, a pop music station created last year.

An expert on infectious diseases from an East Berlin hospital, Renate Baumgarten, gave detailed descriptions of homosexual practices and described how those practices may lead to contracting AIDS.

She also explained how condoms should be used and warned against sexual promiscuity.

According to West German specialists, condoms made in Eastern Europe are of poor quality and do not guarantee total protection.

For the first time, AIDS was also discussed on East German television on Tuesday in a live, call-in discussion between specialists and the public.

One of the specialists, Professor Niels Stomichsen, head of the dermatology department at Charity Hospital in East Berlin, said on the program that one person had died of the disease in East Germany and that 14 had been shown by blood

tests to carry the virus. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome destroys the body's immunity system against fatal infections and cancers.

He said that one million East Germans have been screened for the disease by blood tests.

■ Iceland Plans Quarantine

Iceland is planning to quarantine carriers of the AIDS virus who continue to have sexual relations with uninfected people, Reuters reported from Reykjavik.

Two persons have died of AIDS in Iceland, but doctors estimate hundreds of Icelanders might carry the virus.

Pall Sigurdsson, secretary-general of the Health Ministry, said Tuesday that the authorities were

looking for a place to house the "careless" carriers.

Mr. Sigurdsson said that quarantine could be imposed under existing regulations for containing infectious diseases. He said that it would resemble house arrest, but that quarantined persons would be able to go out escorted.

"It may be very difficult to identify those who qualify for this extreme measure, but we are living in a society where everybody knows everyone else," Mr. Sigurdsson said. The North Atlantic island nation has a population of 240,000.

Meanwhile, in Helsinki, Finland, announced that it plans mandatory AIDS blood tests for foreign students and will ban those infected with the virus. Eleven Finns have so far died of AIDS.

India Toughens Testing of Foreigners

Five deaths from acquired immune deficiency syndrome have been reported in India.

■ Kenyan, Cambodian Cases

The incidence of the AIDS in Kenya is lower than in the United States and about average for Europe, Jonathan Mann, a World Health Organization official in charge of AIDS programs said Wednesday.

He spoke at a news conference with the Kenyan director of medical services, Karuga Koinange, who said that 36 persons in Kenya had developed symptoms of the disease in December and January, bringing the total to 286 since 1983. He said the number of deaths from AIDS in Kenya remained at 38.

In Cambodia, four persons have died of the disease in the last two years, a government commission on the disease said Wednesday. A total of 12 cases were identified over the same period.

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MEMORIAL NOTICE
STRAUSE — A memorial service will be held for Julius Strauss at the Pleasure Hall, 1 London Wall, London EC2, at 12:00 (noon), on Monday, March 30th, 1987.

UEFA

BERN — UEFA has decided to hold the final of the 1988 European Cup in the city of Frankfurt, Germany, after a vote by the 55 member associations. The final will be played on May 25, 1988, at the Waldstadion. The semi-finals will be played on May 18 and 19, 1988, at the same venue. The quarter-finals will be played on May 11 and 12, 1988, at the same venue. The round of 16 will be played on May 4 and 5, 1988, at the same venue. The first round will be played on April 27 and 28, 1988, at the same venue. The second round will be played on April 20 and 21, 1988, at the same venue. The third round will be played on April 13 and 14, 1988, at the same venue. The fourth round will be played on April 6 and 7, 1988, at the same venue. The fifth round will be played on March 30 and 31, 1988, at the same venue. The sixth round will be played on March 23 and 24, 1988, at the same venue. The seventh round will be played on March 16 and 17, 1988, at the same venue. The eighth round will be played on March 9 and 10, 1988, at the same venue. The ninth round will be played on March 2 and 3, 1988, at the same venue. The tenth round will be played on February 25 and 26, 1988, at the same venue. The eleventh round will be played on February 18 and 19, 1988, at the same venue. The twelfth round will be played on February 11 and 12, 1988, at the same venue. The thirteenth round will be played on February 4 and 5, 1988, at the same venue. The fourteenth round will be played on January 28 and 29, 1988, at the same venue. The fifteenth round will be played on January 21 and 22, 1988, at the same venue. The sixteenth round will be played on January 14 and 15, 1988, at the same venue. The seventeenth round will be played on January 7 and 8, 1988, at the same venue. The eighteenth round will be played on December 31 and 1, 1987, at the same venue. The nineteenth round will be played on December 24 and 25, 1987, at the same venue. The twentieth round will be played on December 17 and 18, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-first round will be played on December 10 and 11, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-second round will be played on December 3 and 4, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-third round will be played on November 26 and 27, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-fourth round will be played on November 19 and 20, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-fifth round will be played on November 12 and 13, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-sixth round will be played on November 5 and 6, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-seventh round will be played on October 29 and 30, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-eighth round will be played on October 22 and 23, 1987, at the same venue. The twenty-ninth round will be played on October 15 and 16, 1987, at the same venue. The thirtieth round will be played on October 8 and 9, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-first round will be played on October 1 and 2, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-second round will be played on September 24 and 25, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-third round will be played on September 17 and 18, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-fourth round will be played on September 10 and 11, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-fifth round will be played on September 3 and 4, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-sixth round will be played on August 27 and 28, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-seventh round will be played on August 20 and 21, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-eighth round will be played on August 13 and 14, 1987, at the same venue. The thirty-ninth round will be played on August 6 and 7, 1987, at the same venue. The fortieth round will be played on July 30 and 31, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-first round will be played on July 23 and 24, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-second round will be played on July 16 and 17, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-third round will be played on July 9 and 10, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-fourth round will be played on July 2 and 3, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-fifth round will be played on June 25 and 26, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-sixth round will be played on June 18 and 19, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-seventh round will be played on June 11 and 12, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-eighth round will be played on June 4 and 5, 1987, at the same venue. The forty-ninth round will be played on May 28 and 29, 1987, at the same venue. The fiftieth round will be played on May 21 and 22, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-first round will be played on May 14 and 15, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-second round will be played on May 7 and 8, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-third round will be played on April 30 and 1, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-fourth round will be played on April 23 and 24, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-fifth round will be played on April 16 and 17, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-sixth round will be played on April 9 and 10, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-seventh round will be played on April 2 and 3, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-eighth round will be played on March 26 and 27, 1987, at the same venue. The fifty-ninth round will be played on March 19 and 20, 1987, at the same venue. The sixtieth round will be played on March 12 and 13, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-first round will be played on March 5 and 6, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-second round will be played on February 28 and 29, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-third round will be played on February 21 and 22, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-fourth round will be played on February 14 and 15, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-fifth round will be played on February 7 and 8, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-sixth round will be played on January 31 and 1, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-seventh round will be played on January 24 and 25, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-eighth round will be played on January 17 and 18, 1987, at the same venue. The sixty-ninth round will be played on January 10 and 11, 1987, at the same venue. The seventieth round will be played on January 3 and 4, 1987, at the same venue. The seventy-first round will be played on December 27 and 28, 1986, at the same venue

Congressional Immunity Expected for Businessman Tied to Iran Affair Finances

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — House and Senate committees planned to vote late Wednesday to give limited immunity from prosecution to Albert Hakim, an Iranian-born businessman who played a central role in the financial dealings of the Iran-contra affair, congressional sources said.

By granting immunity to Mr. Hakim, these sources said, congressional investigators hope to secure testimony and access to financial records about the financial arrangements by which arms were sold to Iran and the profits were

diverted to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. Mr. Hakim was a close associate of a retired U.S. Air Force major general, Richard V. Secord, who was a principal deputy of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North in the plan established to funnel private funds to the contra.

Also, the congressional committees are hoping to avoid a public clash with the special prosecutor investigating the affair over how swiftly to grant limited immunity. Particularly at issue is immunity for General Secord, Colonel North, who was dismissed from the Na-

tional Security Council staff in November, and a former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

The three have refused to answer questions voluntarily, invoking their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

The issue of immunity is important because congressional investigators say that they are not likely to learn the full story behind the affair without hearing from Colonel North, Admiral Poindexter and General Secord.

The special prosecutor, Law-

rence E. Walsh, told the House committee on Tuesday that he would oppose any attempt to provide immunity for "at least 90 days."

When a witness is granted use immunity, his testimony before Congress cannot be used against him unless it is corroborated by evidence gathered independently.

Mr. Walsh said "the danger is substantial" that granting use immunity to either Colonel North or Admiral Poindexter ahead of such a timetable would compromise his investigation, which is expected to result in criminal prosecutions.

"We will do our utmost to avoid this conflict with the counsel, and I'm sure we can," said Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii and chairman of the Senate committee, after the meeting on Wednesday with Mr. Walsh.

Members of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair also were to again discuss the proposed delay on Wednesday.

When Mr. Walsh discussed the delay on Tuesday with the House panel's members, he said, "They gave me a very full hearing, and by their questions showed a sincere concern for the problems of the

prosecution and a sense of their own responsibility for doing a thorough and careful job of great importance and difficulty."

Move Expected in 60 Days
David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Inouye and the vice chairman of the Senate panel, Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said after the meeting that, as a practical matter, it would be at least 60 days before immunity would be given.

No one on the committees

voiced any doubt that the three men would eventually be granted immunity if they continued to refuse to testify voluntarily.

Mr. Rudman noted that the law allowed the prosecutor to delay congressional grants of immunity for up to 30 days. Moreover, he said it would take another month or more to "prepare the witnesses for testimony."

Once a congressional committee decides to give immunity to a witness, the prosecutor may, under the law, delay the process for 30 days. Mr. Walsh said that if the lawmakers agreed to a 90-day deferral, he

would not ask for a further delay. But he said that if Congress moved much faster than that, he would take advantage of his capacity to stall the process for a month.

Neither committee is likely to take a vote on the issue until next week. Mr. Inouye said that the committee leaders had agreed that decisions on immunity would be made jointly by the two panels.

Earlier Tuesday, Archibald Cox, the first special prosecutor in the Watergate case, sent letters to all members of the committees urging them to delay giving immunity to the central witnesses.

U.S. Envoy Says North Offered Help

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, Faith Ryan Whittlesey, has said that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North offered to find her a lawyer when she came under Justice Department investigation last fall.

But, she said Tuesday, she had no role in the Iran-contra affair and did not know that Colonel North had gone to Switzerland to set up secret bank accounts.

Testifying before a Foreign Affairs subcommittee of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Whittlesey said that when she worked in the White House as director of public liaison she often arranged for Colonel North, then a National Security Council aide, to brief groups on U.S. policy on Central America.

But she said his two calls to her last fall, before the Iran arms sales were disclosed, were "purely personal."

"I had no part in the Iran-contra matter," Mrs. Whittlesey said. "I never raised money for the Nicaraguan resistance."

Mrs. Whittlesey declined to say whether the station chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Switzerland had talked to her about delays in the U.S. request to freeze Swiss bank accounts set up by Colonel North to divert funds from the Iranian arms sales to the rebels fighting Nicaragua's government.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, called the hearing as a result of allegations involving an \$80,000 embassy entertainment fund that Mrs. Whittlesey raised from private donors. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d found in December that there was insuffi-



Faith Ryan Whittlesey

cient evidence to seek an independent counsel in the case.

Mr. Mica said he had been under intense "pressure to cancel this hearing" from Cuban-American activists and other Florida constituents who contacted him on Mrs. Whittlesey's behalf. "I resent the kind of calls that indicate that this is a vendetta and that this hearing should be stopped," Mr. Mica said.

Mrs. Whittlesey said the Justice Department inquiry had "vindicated" her. The State Department, she said, had no rules for her embassy gift fund and had approved all expenditures. Mrs. Whittlesey used the money to entertain visiting U.S. officials and conservatives and to buy silver pieces and furnishings for the official residence.

The State Department abolished such private entertainment funds in January.

George S. Vest, director general of the U.S. Foreign Service, said his aides had found "poor morale" at the embassy in Bern. He said that two career officers who made allegations about Mrs. Whittlesey's conduct were being transferred at their request, but defended such actions as routine in cases of personality clashes.

Officials See Poor Outlook for U.S.-Iran Relations

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As details of the secret U.S. arms-for-hostages initiative continue to become known, the positions of both the United States and Iran have hardened, and there is little likelihood of substantial improvement soon in relations between the two countries, according to U.S. officials and experts on Iran.

"The Iran initiative broke a kind of taboo against the United States and Iran doing business with each other," said Shaul Bakhash, professor of history at George Mason University. "But any change in U.S.-Iranian relations will be slow and difficult."

He said progress would come only after the end of the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, who is 84.

One indication that there is no sense of urgency on the U.S. side is that interagency meetings held under the leadership of Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, have focused almost exclusively on redesigning a regional policy for the Gulf and not on relations between the United States and Iran, administration officials said.

Mr. Armacost has held these meetings since November, when the first revelations about the arms sales were made and Secretary of State George P. Shultz resumed control of U.S. policy toward Iran.

In an attempt to restore the credibility of U.S. foreign policy, especially with friendly Arab governments, Mr. Shultz, Mr. Armacost and other officials have strongly reassured that the United States will sell no more arms to Iran.

In interviews early in January, Mr. Shultz indicated that he believed there was a basis for the two countries to work out a new relationship.

But in an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee later in the month, Mr. Shultz said several obstacles stood in the way of the better relations that he

said the United States wanted with Iran. According to Mr. Shultz, they included Iran's continuation of the war with Iraq, its sponsorship of terrorism and its collusion with terrorists elsewhere in the region.

"We are still in principle interested in some kind of communication, dialogue, channel with Iran," a State Department official said, "but have publicly and privately ruled out arms and hostages from the agenda. The Iranians, of course, don't like this new message."

"Right now we have to demonstrate the reliability and continuation of our policy with the Arab side. We can't be forced to choose between Arabs and Persians."

On the Iranian side, statements by Iran's leaders, especially about President Ronald Reagan, have shifted from a tone that approached sympathy to one of antagonism. This is apparently an effort to defend Iran's policy in light of revelations in the Tower commission report about high-level Iranian involvement with Americans and Israelis.

Two months ago, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has emerged as the country's foreign policy spokesman since the arms deal revelations, castigated Americans for criticizing Mr. Reagan, saying that "they lack the discretion to show courtesy to their elders."

The day after the Tower commission report was released, however, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or legislature, accused the president of either lying to the American people or suffering from amnesia.

"An old man, in the evening of life, should seek repentance," he said of Mr. Reagan. In addition, he and other Iranian leaders are no longer making statements suggesting that Iran would be willing to continue to use its influence with kidnappers who are holding Americans hostage in Lebanon, in exchange for arms and the release of Iranian assets frozen by the United States.

One group that appears undaunted by the political effects of the Iran affair is made up of Iranian would-be arms brokers who have been showing up at U.S. government offices in Washington and at U.S. embassies in Europe, hoping to cash in on what they see as a major growth industry with unlimited potential.

Administration officials say they listen to the stories, explain official U.S. policy and turn the would-be arms brokers away.



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40 Seized in JFK-Brazil Cocaine Ring

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Federal agents and the Port Authority police have reported breaking up a sophisticated ring of airline workers that had smuggled almost \$1.5 billion worth of cocaine into John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard Pan American World Airways flights from Brazil.

The ring was regularly able to bring suitcases containing 50 to 90 pounds (22 to 40 kilograms) of cocaine into the United States, the authorities said, because its members' knowledge of airline procedures and their trusted positions at airports allowed them to avoid customs inspections.

The authorities said Tuesday they arrested 40 persons in raids at the airport and around the New York City area on Tuesday and in scattered arrests last week. They included 16 current or former Pan Am employees, two Delta Airlines workers and eight Eastern Airlines workers.

The 16 associated with Pan Am included airport management personnel and passenger-service agents at Kennedy and in Rio de Janeiro.

"Usually, we're trying to catch people who are trying to beat the system," said Robert M. Stutman, special agent in charge of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in New York. "These people were the system, and they became corrupt."

At Kennedy, the ring transferred much of the cocaine to domestic flights and delivered it to nine cities in the United States and Canada, officials said. At times the ring flew couriers to Brazil and back on regularly scheduled flights and then erased all evidence from the airline's computers that the trips had taken place.

The case underscores the difficulties in stopping drug smuggling, particularly at U.S. airports, where thousands of international flights arrive each week and where thousands of workers have access to baggage, aircraft and arriving passengers who have not cleared customs.

Plot Reported to Seize French Actress

PARIS — Three young men from prominent families and a woman companion who were arrested after a gunfight and car chase in Paris have told the police that they had planned to kidnap the daughter of Serge Gainsbourg, a French pop musician.

Police sources said the group intended next week to seize Charlotte Gainsbourg, a teen-age actress who lives in Paris with her mother, the actress Jane Birkin. The plan was to hold Miss Gainsbourg in a Brit-

any village until her parents paid a 5 million franc (\$820,000) ransom.

The three men, Philippe Lachavanne, Laurent Communiar and Edouard de Faucigny-Lucinge, were arrested along with Christelle Rodrigues. Mr. Faucigny-Lucinge was seriously wounded in the gunfight with police Monday.

The group had fired on police guarding the home of the deputy mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, in an attempt to obtain police uniforms for use in the kidnapping, police sources said.

Reagan to Praise Shultz, Weinberger

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to say in his radio address this weekend that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz gave him "sound advice" in opposing the Iran arms sales but that he "didn't heed it," a senior White House official said.

If Mr. Reagan makes this statement, it would appear to contradict his assertion last week that he accepts the criticism of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger by the Tower review board.

The White House official took the unusual step Tuesday of disclosing the prospective contents of the president's radio speech after the disclosure that Mr. Weinberger had unsuccessfully sought to include such a statement in Mr. Reagan's nationally televised address on the Iran-contra affair last week.

On Tuesday, Martin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman, read a statement praising Mr. Weinberger and pointedly refused to repeat the endorsement Friday of the board's criticisms of the two cabinet officers.

Mr. Reagan has "the highest confidence and trust" in Mr. Weinberger, who is a "distinguished member" of the cabinet, Mr. Fitzwater said. He added that Mr. Reagan "looks forward" to Mr. Weinberger continuing to serve at the Pentagon during the next two years. He offered to read a similar statement about Mr. Shultz.

The senior White House official said the president would use the radio address to praise the performance of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger during the deliberations on Iran. The official said the address is expected to focus on Mr. Reagan's planned foreign policy agenda, and in that context Mr. Reagan would say he expected both of them to remain in office during his final two years.

The official said Mr. Reagan also would repeat his statement that he does not challenge the overall findings of the special review board. Its chairman was former Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican.

But Mr. Reagan intends to say the specific conclusions about Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz are "not the same as his," the official said.

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Lobby's Warnings Scared the Elderly, House Panel Told

WASHINGTON — A lobby group headed by the son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been accused of frightening the elderly with a direct-mail fund campaign that warned that the Social Security retirement system might collapse. The group raised \$30 million in 1985 and as much as \$40 million last year.

Witnesses at a House Ways and Means subcommittee hearing charged that the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, which was set up to lobby against benefits cuts, used most of the money to raise more funds. Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, objected to a "mail campaign of fear."

James Roosevelt, the group's chairman, and William Weaver, the organization's counsel, sharply disputed the general accusations and some of their critics' statistics, contending that the group spends only 15 percent of its funds on fund-raising.

Mr. Roosevelt, a former House Democrat whose father helped create Social Security in 1935, said the group was "highly visible" and we are hard-hitting with our message.

Mr. Roosevelt added: "To say that we are frightening older people by warning against Medicare cuts and against proposals to freeze or cut back Social Security 'is tantamount to blaming Paul Revere for the British coming to Concord.'"



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After Quakes, Quito Seeks Debt Relief

United Press International
QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuador said Wednesday that it would seek new loans and a rescheduling of its foreign debt after the devastating earthquakes last week that interrupted oil exports.

"What is happening in our country cannot be compared to any other time," said Finance Minister Domingo Cordóvez. "It is the worst economic crisis."

Ten earthquakes and aftershocks struck Thursday night through Friday afternoon. The strongest registered 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale.

The Red Cross said Wednesday that it believed more than 300 people were killed and 4,000 are missing in the earthquakes and resulting mudslides. More than 90,000 families were affected, and the trans-Andean oil pipeline was ruptured.

Even before the earthquakes, Ecuador's economy was deeply troubled. The country signed a multi-year debt rescheduling agreement in December 1985 that covered virtually all its debt to commercial banks worldwide.

Because oil accounts for up to two-thirds of Ecuador's exports and as much as 60 percent of government revenues, the sharp drop in oil prices last year put the agreement in jeopardy even before the earthquakes hit.

In January, Ecuador stopped paying the interest, estimated at \$920 million annually, on its \$8.2 billion foreign debt. The country sought a rescheduling of its payments of principal, semiannual payments of interest instead of quarterly payments and a lowering of interest rates. Ecuador subsequently missed January and February interest payments.

Officials said the suspension of oil exports, caused by the destruction of the pipeline in the earthquakes, would cost the country \$370 million during the emergency.

Ecuador will "need a global renegotiation of its debt service since the country will not be able to export oil for four or five months," said Alberto Dahik, economic adviser to President León Febres Cordero, in a television interview.

"We have to seek an additional arrangement," he said, "since the proposals presented to the international banks on this year's payments on the debt are not viable."

He said Ecuador would ask its creditors for a rescheduling of its payments "and additional resources from the international financial system."

In a televised speech Monday night, Mr. Febres Cordero said he would ask for official loans from an unspecified international development organization and other nations to offset the millions in lost oil exports and oil pipeline repairs.

He asked Ecuador's 12 fellow members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil-producing nations to assume Ecuador's sales commitments. Ecuador, he said, would repay them in oil when it was able to resume exports.

Colombia outlined a plan Tuesday to pump 30,000 barrels of Ecuadorian crude a day through its pipeline system for export. Colombia also pledged to supply 225,000 barrels for Ecuador's domestic use.

Venezuela said it would deliver five million barrels to Ecuador for internal use, and sources said it was considering supplying oil to Ecuador's foreign clients. Ecuador uses about 100,000 barrels of oil daily.



PRINCELY COMFORT — Prince Charles resuming Lisa Fisher, a 4-year-old who survived last week's British ferry disaster. The prince visited survivors at Fabiola Hospital near Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Wednesday.

BERLIN: Should West Meet East?

(Continued from Page 1)

German officials, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl, will attend. Mr. Honecker's presence there would tend to legitimize West Berlin's claim that it has special links with West Germany.

The invitation to Mr. Honecker, which had the allies' approval, was designed to "smoke out" the East Germans by encouraging them to spell out the conditions under which Mr. Diepgen would make the trip in October.

Nevertheless, city officials said that they hoped Mr. Honecker would accept the invitation. If he did, Mr. Diepgen could go to East Berlin in October saying that both sides had compromised.

Policeman Killed in Belfast

The Associated Press
BELFAST — A bomb explosion killed a police reservist in predominantly Protestant north Belfast on Tuesday night, the police said.

Kohl Re-elected Chancellor by Bundestag

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Helmut Kohl was formally re-elected chancellor of West Germany on Wednesday as his center-right coalition concluded negotiations for a cabinet and policies to guide the country for the next four years.

Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist minister-president of Bavaria, decided not to join the new Kohl cabinet, which has only two new faces. The 71-year-old Christian Democrat was reported to have declined the post of deputy chancellor and the ministries of defense, finance and interior.

Mr. Strauss was widely blamed for contributing to the poor showing of the Christian Democrats in the Jan. 25 election because of his fierce attacks on the junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

Mr. Kohl, 56, was elected to his second four-year term by a vote of 253-225 in the Bundestag. He first became chancellor in October 1982 when the Free Democratic Party deserted its alliance with the left-of-center Social Democratic Party, toppling the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The major shift in the new cabinet was the assignment of a fourth ministry to the Free Democrats in recognition of their strong showing in the January election.

Jürgen Möllemann, who had been a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, became education minister.

Hans Klein, a Bavarian Christian Democratic deputy, took charge of the ministry for aid to developing countries while Dorthea Wilms, who had been education minister, was given charge of the sensitive ministry that watches over relations with East Germany.

Before the election, Mr. Strauss had made little secret of his ambition to supplant Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democratic Party.

One of Mr. Genscher's most salient initiatives since the election has been to call for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to engage Mikhail S. Gorbachev and "take him at his word" regarding the "democratization" of Soviet politics.

Mr. Kohl, according to West German officials, will make relations with the Soviet Union a central theme of a government declaration he will give next week.

Hungary, Romania Openly Dispute Minority Issue

Agence France-Press

VIENNA — Hungary and Romania have exchanged veiled diplomatic attacks over the treatment of the estimated two million ethnic Hungarians in Romania, which according to human rights groups is becoming increasingly repressive.

The dispute came out in the open on Sunday when Gyula Horn, the Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that "one cannot speak of fruitful and truly friendly relations between two Communist countries if there are problems with national minorities."

In a television interview reported by the Hungarian MTI news agency and monitored in Vienna, Mr. Horn highlighted the plight of "millions" of "Hungarians living in our vicinity," without specifically naming Romania.

But he added that while Hungary was using its "right to draw attention to the importance of problems of Hungarian nationals living outside our frontiers," this did not mean that "we want to get involved in the internal affairs of a neighboring country."

The ethnic Hungarian minority in Romania is one of the biggest minorities in Europe. Complaints from Budapest about the treatment of the minority have coincided with Hungary's decision to jointly sponsor with Canada a resolution on protecting national minorities.

The resolution is to be presented in Vienna to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Analysts in Vienna said that the association with Canada on the issue was Hungary's first with a Western country. Previously, Budapest issued only veiled attacks on Romania.

Laszlo Hamos, president of the Hungarian Human Rights Foundation in New York, said the Hungarian initiative was urgently needed because Romania had "passed repressive measures" with aims ranging from "the cultural elimina-

tion of the Hungarian minority to physical aggression against its members."

Romania reacted to the proposed resolution with a condemnation issued by the official body of the country's national minorities, the Council of Magyar and German Nationality Workers. The statement rejected "any pretension to giving lessons on ways of solving nationality questions."

Examples of Romanian repression have been reported by the Hungarian Press of Transylvania, an underground newspaper for western Romania, where most of the ethnic Hungarians live.

The paper said 20 Hungarian students were beaten by the police in the Transylvanian town of Cluj last month for burning furniture and portraits of the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, because there was no heating at their hostel.

The paper also reported that the police reacted similarly after the death in January of a 25-year-old teacher. The authorities said the teacher, Julia Kerestely, committed suicide after being transferred from Transylvania to a school in a Romanian-dominated town.

PRAGUE: 5 Leaders of the Jazz Section Are Convicted

(Continued from Page 1)

despite the sentences and ongoing ban. An interim Jazz Section committee has been in existence since Mr. Srp and the other leaders were arrested Sept. 2.

About 150 supporters of the group, ranging from long-haired youths to prominent Czechoslovak intellectuals, packed the hallway outside the courtroom and clapped loudly in rhythm as the verdicts and sentences were announced.

As the court adjourned, the group sang the John Lennon song "Give Peace a Chance" before erupting into cheers for Mr. Srp, who beamed a smile as he was dragged away by policemen.

In a final statement to the court, Mr. Srp predicted that the two-day trial "will go down in history" and maintained that the group had been suppressed in violation of the Czechoslovak Constitution and the 1975 Helsinki accord, a landmark East-West pact with provisions for

free expression and other human rights.

Founded in 1971 as a branch of the musicians' union, the Jazz Section irked the authorities by rejecting Communist Party tutelage and ignoring official cultural doctrines. It won widespread popularity by supporting new music trends such as punk rock, and took advantage of its printing privileges to publish provocative studies of art trends ranging from dada to the music of Lennon.

ARMS: Senators Seek Compromise Over ABM Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

program entails a space-based defense against missiles.

The administration would not carry out tests on the SDI program that violate the traditional version of the treaty while the compromise was in effect.

The administration would authorize U.S. negotiators in Geneva to explore the question of what limits should be placed on testing and development of defensive systems.

The administration would seek to resolve the dispute between Democratic Senate leaders and the White House over the ratification of two 1970s treaties that limit the size of underground explosions. This would be done by dropping the administration's requirement that two votes be taken on the treaties before they go into effect.

Some congressional experts are highly critical of the proposed compromise. They say that the Senate approved the treaty in 1972 on the assumption that it set strict limits on defensive systems and they maintain that the Senate should

reassert this understanding in order to maintain its constitutional role as a treaty-approving body.

The critics say that Congress would block the spending of funds for SDI tests if no compromise were reached.

Noncompliance Report

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Mr. Reagan told Congress on Tuesday that he stood by earlier assertions that the Soviet Union had failed to comply with six arms agreements and might be preparing a defense against attack by U.S. ballistic missiles.

"We have deep, continuing concerns about Soviet noncompliance" with the ABM treaty, Mr. Reagan said as he presented an annual report on Soviet treaty non-compliance. He cited Soviet construction of a missile detection and tracking radar near the city of Krasnoyarsk, in central Siberia. Two other Soviet missile-defense activities, involving the testing of smaller radars and the operation of Soviet air defenses, were judged in the report to be ambiguous but

nonetheless "potential" or "probable" violations of the ABM treaty.

But Mr. Reagan did not accept a stronger Defense Department allegation that the Soviet Union was preparing a nationwide missile defense. The report states that activities cited by the department, including the construction of two large radars and improvements to the missile-interceptor network around Moscow, "appear to be consistent with the ABM treaty."

The report also alludes to evidence that emerged in January. The evidence, according to officials, included reports of changes in the appearance of the Krasnoyarsk radar and the dismantling of several Soviet radars. Some officials interpreted the evidence as being part of a Soviet effort to meet the administration's concerns on compliance.

Quake Hits Southern Spain

The Associated Press

JAEN, Spain — A moderate earthquake shook this provincial capital in the southern region of Andalusia on Wednesday.

AFGHAN: Pakistanis Counter UN Optimism on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Kabul after the Soviet Union withdraws and Pakistan, with U.S. guarantees, ensures an end to Afghan guerrilla operations from its soil. A UN observer force would oversee the accord on ending infiltration.

That issue is not included in the Geneva negotiations but now is widely seen as the key to an agreement in the UN talks.

"Geneva does not provide the solution," the Pakistani official said.

Based on a series of signals from Moscow in the fall, Pakistani officials had been hopeful that the Kremlin finally would show willingness to bring the Afghan conflict to an end.

Such a step would prove popular in Pakistan, which tends to see much of its internal troubles as stemming from the presence of

about three million Afghan refugees and from the influx of modern weapons that has accompanied the aid program for Afghan guerrillas.

That optimism was tempered by an apparently unfruitful meeting between the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Moscow as Mr. Yaqub Khan was on his way to Geneva.

"If the Feb. 23 meeting of foreign ministers is indicative of the trend of Soviet thinking, hope is not there," the Pakistani official here said.

"There are two views of Moscow's actions," he said. "One is that it is all a facade and they don't intend to do anything. The second is that the broad desire to end the conflict hasn't been translated into the hard decisions that are difficult to swallow."

The timing of a Soviet withdrawal and Moscow's intentions about the type of government that might later emerge in Kabul are critical and are related to the agreement worked out in Geneva to prevent further infiltration of arms or men from Pakistan into Afghanistan.

"There is no parallel obligation on Soviet troops internally," the official said, "so the longer the time frame, the more the option for Moscow to pursue a military solution. If you want to guarantee a political solution, it has to be a short time frame. It is not a subject on which we can bargain. It depends in effect on how long the resistance can survive without any external assistance."

According to this analysis, an agreement has to be reached on an acceptable framework in Kabul before the Soviet pullout begins or there is the prospect of a bloodbath among contending factions.

FRANCE: Government Intervention Is Abiding Habit

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "because France is a country of theologians."

Managers of the Paribas financial group found out recently that, whatever campaign speeches said a year ago and the ministers say today, private enterprise still has its limits in France.

Nationalized by the Socialists, Paribas is being sold back to private stockholders by Mr. Chirac's government. When an unexpected outpouring of buyers flooded the offering, it became necessary to revise promises for a bonus share. So Paribas executives, in their minds out from under government intervention, quickly devised what they considered a fair plan and announced it to the public.

Mr. Balladur stepped in immediately, reminding all concerned that the government still owned Paribas for a few more months and that he,

therefore, was still the boss. Without saying what was wrong with the Paribas plan, he declared his Finance Ministry functionaries would solve the bonus problem their way, and that when they did, they would notify Paribas managers what to do.

"This is the kind of thing you can't get away from in France," smiled an official of Mr. Chirac's party, Rally for the Republic. "Chirac really wants to reduce the role of the state. For him, it is an absolute necessity. But it will take a long time to put it into place."

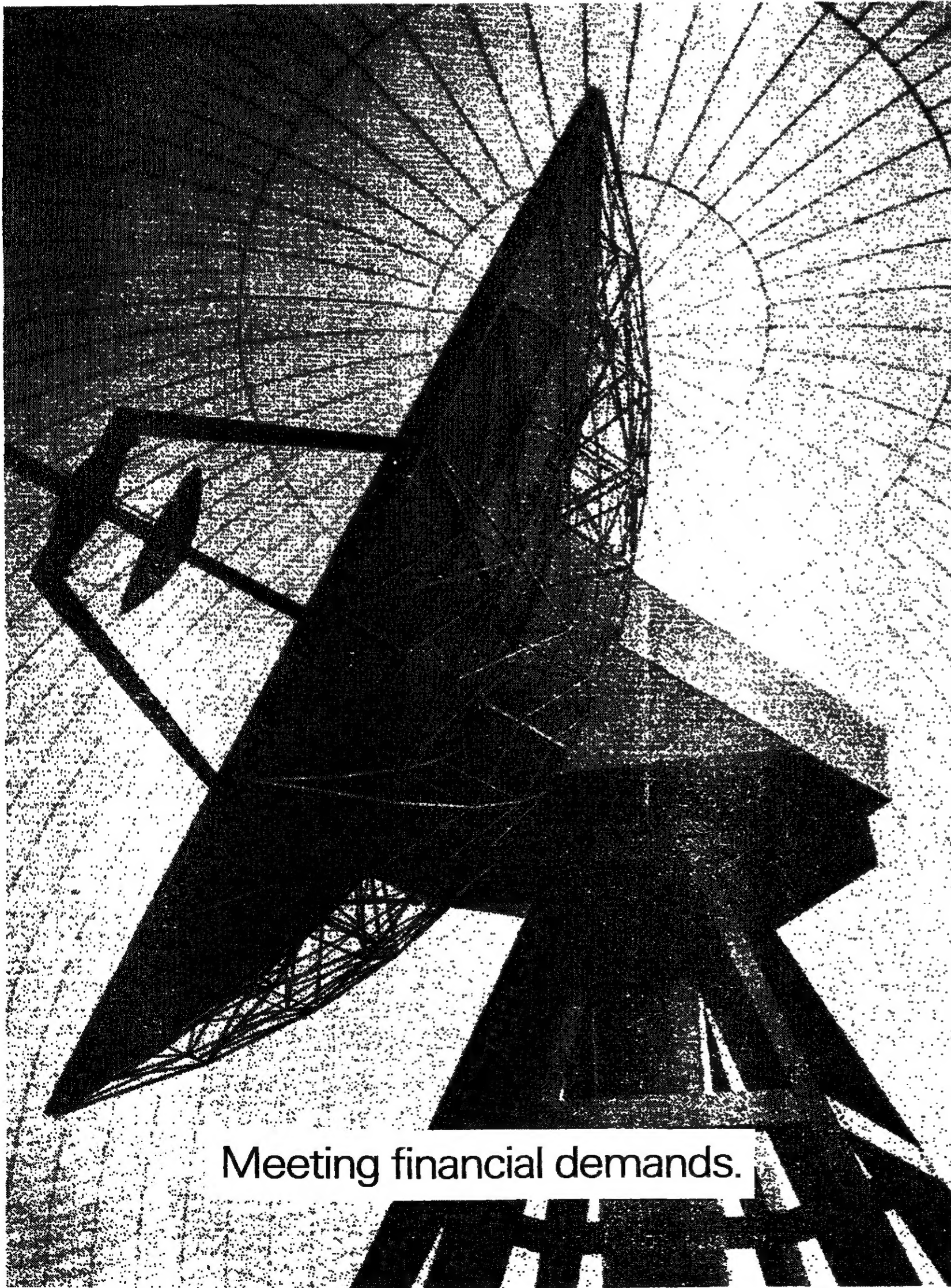
A ranking Socialist official said Frenchmen have come to expect government intervention in their lives and, as a result, naturally turn to government to solve their problems. When banks announced recently they would begin charging a fee for each check cashed, for example, consumer groups com-

plained so strongly to the government that ministers stepped in.

"The check for a fee is an error," said Georges Chavannes, commerce and handicrafts minister.

Finally, Mr. Balladur told the French Banking Association to reverse the decision, which it did.

Housing Minister Pierre Méhaignerie similarly deflected complaints, recently told landlords that rent increases should be limited to 10 percent. Some renters were getting notices of 50-percent and even 100-percent rises, permitted under a law introduced last year by Mr. Méhaignerie to lift rent controls as part of the government free-enterprise program.



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How to get more out of the Trib



Is the U.S. dollar up or down? Turn to Currency Rates, a daily listing in the Business/Finance section of the Trib.

The Front Page

AN INDEX ON THE WORLD



NEWSPHOTOS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

A perceptive reader once called the IHT "an index on the world" — a phrase that was meant to describe the paper as a whole — but is probably more appropriate to our front page.

Because our audience is so far-flung we don't look at the news through any national

or political filter. We strive for a truly international perspective — a global context for our global audience.

We draw on what is probably the world's most prestigious news-gathering network. In addition to our own reporters in key news centers, we have direct access to the reports of all New York Times and Washington Post bureaus around the world. Plus reports from the Los Angeles Times and the major news services: The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Nearly 3 million words pour into our newsroom computers every day. A team of 40 professional editors selects, processes and condenses those words down to 3% of the original volume. What the editorial team chooses for page one is the most important news from around the world.

Who, What, Where, When, Why, How?

We try to be "scannable." Look at the first sentence of a Trib news story and you'll probably find the answer to most or all of those six vital questions. Stories are written "pyramid-style," with the most important facts up front, and others added in order of descending importance — to make sure you get the most information in the shortest reading time.



A WIDE SPECTRUM OF VIEWS

What other tenets of good journalism do we subscribe to?

- Fact is strictly separated from opinion. We keep reporting as objective as possible, with judgments attributed to their sources. Opinions are reserved for the editorial pages.
- Accuracy and fairness are paramount. Our editors spend a lot of time painstakingly checking facts and insuring that different viewpoints are represented, so you can be sure that what you read in the Trib is as fair and accurate as possible.

American and European Topics

REGULAR NEWS FEATURES

For those who want to keep up with trends in the U.S., "American Topics" appears each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, usually on page 3. "European Topics" a similar selection of short, topical items on Europe, appears every Friday.

The Editorial Pages

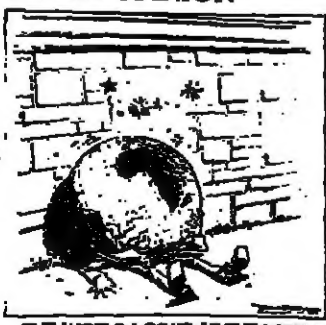
A FORUM FOR WORLD OPINION

No. Helmut Schmidt, John Kenneth Galbraith, the Dalai Lama and Javier Perez de Cuellar do not work for the International Herald Tribune.

But articles by them — and by dozens of other world opinion leaders — have appeared recently on the Trib's editorial pages.

Carefully separated from the news pages, the editorial pages present a wide range of analysis and opinion from many points of view and from every corner of the world.

On topics of particular international significance, the Trib's own editorial writers express the opinion of the global newspaper. Each day, editorials from The New York Times, The Washington Post and other journals give a sense of how other leading newspapers see the world. Among the widely respected columnists that appear regularly on the editorial page are:



THE WORLD LOOKS AT THE WORLD

Special Reports

TO READ AND TO KEEP

About 50 times a year, the Trib publishes in-depth reports on countries or topics of particular interest. From the Euromarkets to fashion from Austria to Japan, the reports are of the highest editorial quality. Which is why many readers keep them on file for future reference.

The Features Page

A CHANGE OF PACE

Most Trib readers find that their interests transcend the boundaries of any single culture. As the only newspaper specifically edited for the global citizen, the IHT reflects this international focus in its coverage of the arts and leisure.

Every day of the week, the features page is fresh and different. Hebe Dorsey covers fashion — and the people who make it — on Tuesday.

Wednesday brings "The London Stage," with reviews of British theater.

Every Thursday a special "Science" page covers discoveries in science and medicine.

Friday is the day for the sparkling "Travel" and "Weekend" sections. Special travel columns are designed for the frequent traveler, the gourmet and the discerning shopper. And the arts and culture coverage gives Trib readers special insight on trends and personalities worldwide.



FASHION, ARTS, SCIENCE, CULTURE



TRAVEL FAR AND WIDE FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

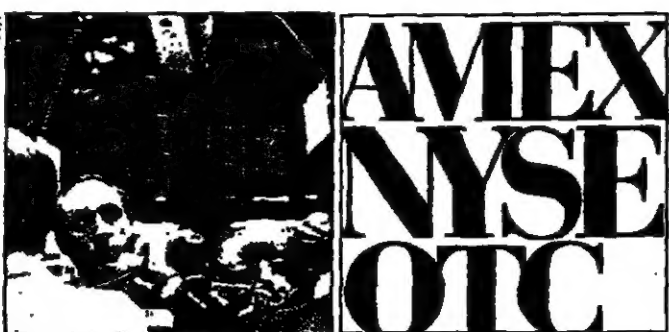
Saturday's fine arts features are highlighted by Soren Melikian's authoritative coverage of the art markets.

A brief guide to the International Herald Tribune, the global newspaper, for time-pressured readers.

The Business and Finance Section

The Trib's Business & Finance section is now bigger and better than ever. Whatever the subject may be — a basic resource, a major currency, a new product or regulation — the Trib specializes in spotting important trends and spotlights revealing details.

Extensive financial tables include complete daily closing stock prices from the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, plus selected over-the-counter stocks.



FINANCIAL NEWS, ANALYSIS, OVERVIEWS, TRENDS AND LISTINGS

Other daily listings include world currency rates, key money rates, commodity prices, futures and a round-up of world stock markets. Monday brings a special listing of Eurobond prices, plus mutual funds and a useful OTC list.

And every day of the week now features an exclusive column of special interest to the international business community.

Monday

Eurobonds by Carl Gewirtz, one of Europe's most respected Euromarket analysts. Plus, World Stocks in Review, an overview of trading on major world stock markets and a look at likely developments ahead.

Tuesday

International Stock Markets. Investment strategies for the global portfolio. The trends, the probabilities, the "go" signals and the danger signals.

Wednesday

International Manager. Sherry Buchanan searches out creative solutions to far-reaching problems that cross national borders.

Thursday

Wall Street Watch. Interviews with analysts about how they're playing the U.S. markets.

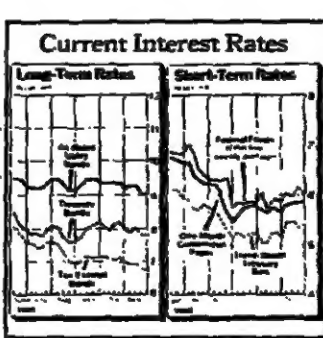
Friday

Technology. The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revitalize production and transform services.

Saturday

The Economic Scene. Penetrating analyses of the forces that are constantly reshaping the world economy. Plus Friday's closing prices.

And if you trade throughout the world's many financial markets, you can follow your stocks in our World Stock Markets tables.



GRAPHICS SPEED UNDERSTANDING

Personal Investing

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR

On the second Monday of each month, "Personal Investing" provides an overview of investment opportunities and market conditions worldwide. Edited specifically for the high net-worth individual, this special section provides lively analysis of world investment markets and a wide range of new investment instruments. Each month it presents a fresh and comprehensive report on investment strategies and topics ranging from world stock and bond markets, commodity trading, currencies and real estate to various aspects of personal money management.



WHERE TO PLACE YOUR MONEY

The Sports Page

The Trib covers all the international sports: tennis, golf, skiing, sailing, motor racing, rugby, soccer. Also the latest stories and scores of American sports.

The Back Page

Some readers have admitted that they turn to the back page even before glancing at the front page headlines. Hardly surprising, as this is where three Pulitzer winners alternate:

- Art Buchwald on Tuesday and Thursday.
- Russell Baker on Wednesday and Friday.
- William Safire, writing on Language each Monday.

The center-of-the-page feature is selected for its wide appeal and excellent writing. And in the "People" corner, interesting names make irresistible reading, day in, day out.

The Classified Ads

How many other dailies do you know with classified sections that offer such headings as "Money Management," "Moving," "Tax-Free Shopping," "Air Couriers" and "Precious Stones"? The Trib's classified ads specifically address the needs of an affluent, mobile, international audience.

In the more common categories, you may want to note the following publication days:

- International Executive Positions each Thursday.
- International Real Estate on Friday.
- International Secretarial Positions each Tuesday.
- Holidays & Travel on Friday.
- International Education on Saturday. (For a copy of all ads that appeared in this section last year, request your complimentary copy of the IHT's International Education Guide.)
- International Business Opportunities, each Wednesday.
- International Art Exhibitions, Auction Sales, Collector's Guide, each Saturday.

The Comics page

Everyone needs a change of pace — and that's why the Trib's comics page is one of its most popular.

You'll enjoy keeping up with the daily exploits of Charlie Brown and the rest of the Peanuts gang, Garfield, Dennis the Menace and all the others.

But that's not all.

Rounding out the page are the daily and Saturday crossword, the book review, bridge column, chess problem and jumble word puzzle. And if you're uncertain what to pack for your next trip, consult the world weather report.



HUMOUR, BOOKS, PUZZLES, WEATHER

Herald Tribune

Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post

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Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,150	680	10	D.Kr. 6.50	D.Kr. 37%
Finland	F.M.	1,400	700	420	8	F.M. 4.50	F.M. 44%
France	F.F.	1,400	700	420	7	F.F. 3.85	F.F. 45%
Germany*	D.M.	900	450	270	2.50	D.M. 1.25	D.M. 43%
Greece	Dr.	120	60	36	0.55	Dr. 0.28	Dr. 49%
Ireland	Ir.	20,000	10,000	6,000	100	Ir. 35	Ir. 46%
Italy	Lira	140	70	42	0.70	Ir. 0.35	Ir. 49%
Japan	Yen	350,000	175,000	105,000	1,800	Yen 940	Yen 47%
Luxembourg	L.F.	10,700	5,350	3,250	30	L.F. 39	L.F. 42%
Netherlands	Fl.	634	317	190	3	Fl. 1.75	Fl. 42%
Norway	N.Kr.	1,600	800	500	8	N.Kr. 4.50	N.Kr. 44%
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	9,500	5,700	125	Esc. 32	Esc. 38%
Spain*	Ptas.	26,000	13,000	8,000	125	Ptas. 73	Ptas. 38%
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	850	510	8	S.Kr. 4.70	S.Kr. 41%
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	245	148	2.50	S.Fr. 1.25	S.Fr. 46%
Rest of Europe, N. & S. America, Africa, Middle East	\$	400	200	120	1.00	\$ 0.50	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	500	250	150	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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** Based on a one-year subscription. Offer valid through March 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

The U.S. Senator and the Sioux

Bradley Seeks to Keep Promise, See Indian Land Returned

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the mid-1970s, when Bill Bradley was a star forward for the New York Knicks professional basketball team, he went with his teammates Phil Jackson and Willis Reed to run a basketball clinic at the Oglala Sioux Indian reservation at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

There he learned the bitter history of the millions of acres of Sioux lands in South Dakota, stolen a century earlier, where now the faces of presidents are carved into the granite of Mount Rushmore. He said then that if he was ever in a position to do it, he would get the land back for them.

A few years later, in 1978, Mr. Bradley, a Democrat, was elected

It means, said Charlotte Black Elk, "the heart of everything that is."

At a press conference with Sioux leaders in Washington on Tuesday, Mr. Bradley said, "The legislation has a simple purpose: to right a wrong committed by the United States 100 years ago."

That the original land, approximately 7.3 million acres, was illegally taken is not a matter of dispute.

A treaty ratified by Congress in 1868 created the Great Sioux Reservation, covering nearly half of South Dakota, which was set aside for the "sole, absolute and undisturbed use and occupation" of the Sioux.

But in 1874, Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer led an expedition into the Black Hills, and confirmed the presence there of gold. When prospectors poured into the area, in violation of the 1868 treaty, the Sioux took up arms, and Custer, by then a general, led a force of about 400 men into the area of the Little Big Horn River. There he and 266 of his men were slaughtered on June 25, 1876, by 4,000 braves led by Chief Sitting Bull.

News of the massacre reached Washington on July 5, 1876, and Congress quickly acceded to the entreaties of Grant to take back the Black Hills. The Indian Appropriations Act of 1876 required the Sioux to cede the Black Hills or starve under siege.

The Sioux held out until the following year, but finally returned 7.3 million acres to the government.

Ever since, the Sioux have sought to get the land back. In 1974, the Federal Indian Claims Commission found the Sioux claim valid and awarded the tribe \$17 million, the value of the land in 1877, and interest of \$88 million. In 1980, the Supreme Court upheld the award.

The approximately 100,000 Sioux, who stood to gain at least \$1 million apiece, were split over the issue, but leaders prevailed, saying they did not want the money, but the land itself.

But the Indian Land Claims Commission has no authority to cede land.

Thus it is up to Congress to act.

Although a similar bill died in the last session of Congress, Mr. Bradley said he believed this one would succeed, in large part because it has the backing of Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

"The Lakota see the earth as mother," said Gerald Clifford, coordinator of the Black Hills Steering Committee and the husband of Charlotte Black Elk. "It provides both spiritual and material needs."

State Leaders Oppose Bill

South Dakota's elected leaders see the Bradley legislation as divisive and potentially disastrous to the state's timber, mining and tourism industries, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The bill is opposed by the Republican governor of South Dakota, George Mickelson, both of the state's senators, Larry Pressler, a Republican, and Thomas A. Daschle, a Democrat, and the state's representative, Tim P. Johnson, a Democrat.

Opponents have qualms about removing the land from the professional management of the U.S. Forest Service and about subjecting non-Indian residents of the region to Indian civil and criminal courts.



Gigli outfit for Callaghan.

Gigli Emerges as Man of the Season

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Romeo Gigli is clearly emerging as the man of the season here. His collection Wednesday for Callaghan drew record crowds and mobs of photographers.

Gigli said that he always designs for the same woman. However, Callaghan was a more commercial job than his main line and it was addressed to a wider audience. Colors were less severe, with bright patches of poison green, orange, purple and salmon. Fabrics — tweeds, paisleys, wool, laces and jerseys — were more understandable. The shapes were less severe, more adult.

Accessories, notably jewelry, were plentiful. This collection also harked back to Gigli's last season, when he was still influenced by the Japanese.

There was also a strong tribal feeling in this collection, with stacks of African jewelry, particularly the silver bangles and pins worn by Tunisian farmers in the fields.

The textures were often rustic and primal — especially the loosely woven sweaters over draped peasant skirts. Colors had the flat look of vegetable dye.

Some skirts, embroidered with colorful motifs, were right out of Peruvian folklore, while sari-draped ones came from India. Gigli has a passion for ethnic clothes.

The show opened with a striking paisley jacket made from an antique Persian shawl, similar to those worn by rich women at the turn of the century. The paisley motif was picked up again midway through the collection, but it was not the real thing any more.

It was paisley by the yard produced by the

house of Etro and used a great deal in contemporary decoration.

Gigli made jackets, shawls and even tapered pants from it.

The silhouette was consistent and stamped with Gigli's strong signature. His small

MILAN FASHION

shoulders with dropped sleeves, their seams barely over the elbows, and his tight, skinny jersey dresses have their own, poetic cachet.

The last group — tight jersey tops over gathered or ruffled taffeta skirts — introduced a new young way of dressing for evening and are sure to be copied.

These were in contrasting colors with a particularly pretty one in mauve and peach.

The switch from Claude Montana to Muriel Grateau at the designing helm of Complice was a jump from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Montana is one of Paris's most talented designers — a fashion leader. Grateau is known in the trade as being a first-class copyist, and not much more.

A few years ago, I wrote that she had taken so much from Saint Laurent that it was surprising she left out the label.

She has done it with Romeo Gigli this time.

It was all there — the long, shawl-collared coats, the skinny, narrow-shouldered dresses, the doubled-up hems and even the way the Gigli models walked — eyes down and hands crossed in front of them. There was even church music at some point.

But Gigli is a hard act to follow, and this empty shell of a collection was neither here nor there.

Grateau also picked some old Montana super-shapes, a few bubbles from Gaultier and even a couple of Versace's miniskirts. This morose potpourri was especially pathetic on fully grown models trying to look 14.

All one can say to Donatella Girombelli, who owns Complice, is "try again."

Luciano Soprani is a nice tailor who should not bother with evening wear. His strength is softly tailored outfits in luxurious fabrics.

He will never rock the fashion boat but his understated clothes sell well in the United States.

Soft, comfortable pantsuits were worn under equally comfortable trench coats. Long, collarless, flared dresses looked slightly clerical and were worn with clerical, wide-brimmed hats. The low-waisted silhouette was a favorite with long jackets over full skirts or long-busted dresses finished with a low flounce.

Colors were civilized, soft pastels and the no-surprise fabrics included quality stuff such as mohair and camel's hair.

What can one say about Mignel Cruz, except that he is an amiable Cuban designer who made a name for himself in Rome couture back in the 1950s?

He went unnoticed for many years until a year or so ago when he was discovered by an equally amiable Cuban banker named Roberto Polo.

Polo believes so much in Cruz that he said he's invested so far \$6.5 million, including \$1.5 million in advertising.

Despite it all, the collection, stuck in a stilted, old-fashioned vision of elegance, was a disappointment.

The Lakotas called the land 'wamakas og'naka i'cante.' It means 'the heart of everything that is.'

to the United States Senate from New Jersey. And Tuesday he announced that he would try to make good on his promise by reintroducing legislation to restore to the Sioux 1.3 million acres (530,000 hectares) of Black Hills land that the courts have determined were illegally wrested by President Ulysses S. Grant under threat of starvation.

"Bill Bradley came there and we all met him when he was a basketball player," recalled Charlotte A. Black Elk, a member of the Oglala Sioux, who is also secretary of the Black Hills Steering Committee, an organization of the eight recognized tribes of the original Sioux Nation. "All the visitors would be taken over to meet my grandmother, Emma Plenty Wolf Hollow Horn, who was 96."

It was from the tribal matriarch and others that Mr. Bradley learned that the Lakotas, which is the true name of the Sioux, called the land "wamakas og'naka i'cante."

Wartime Soviet Envoy, Fedor Gusev, Is Dead

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Fedor T. Gusev, a wartime Soviet envoy to Britain and Canada who also attended the Allied conferences at Yalta and Potsdam, died Monday, Tass reported.

In its report Tuesday, Tass did not specify the cause or death or give Mr. Gusev's age, but a biographical dictionary indicated that he was in his early 80s.

In 1940, Tass said, Mr. Gusev took part in negotiations with Nazi Germany. Two years later, after Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Mr. Gusev was named his government's envoy to Canada.

Mr. Gusev became Soviet ambassador to Britain in 1943, a post he held until 1946.

He attended the three-power conferences held by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in Yalta and Potsdam as a member of the Soviet delegation.

After leaving his London post, Mr. Gusev served as deputy foreign minister from 1946 to 1952, and as ambassador to Sweden from 1956 to 1962.

Other deaths:
Altan Philip Jaffe, 51, who founded Preservation Hall in the early 1960s to save traditional New

Orleans jazz from extinction, Monday of cancer in New Orleans.

Richard Francis Kuep, 54, a three-term governor of South Dakota and a former U.S. ambassador to Singapore, Monday of stomach cancer in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Waldo Salt, 72, a screenwriter whose career spanned five decades and included the Oscar-winning scripts for "Midnight Cowboy" and "Coming Home," Saturday in Los Angeles.

Makanda Mpinga, a former member of Zaire's parliament and a founding member of the outlawed opposition party Union for Democracy and Social Progress, Friday in Brussels.

Mamuel Viola, 70, a Spanish abstract-impressionist painter who lived in France after the Spanish civil war and collaborated with Picasso, Sunday after a long illness at his home near Madrid.

Carolyn Vance Bell, 93, a journalist, founder of the former Women's National Press Club and widow of Samuel W. Bell, former correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, Sunday in Olney, Maryland.

Bobby Locke, 69, a top international golfer in the late 1940s and 1950s and a member of the World Golf Hall of Fame, Monday of meningitis in Johannesburg.

Jacob Ole Jacobsen, 92, father of David P. Jacobsen, a former hostage in Beirut, Saturday of natural causes in Duarte, California.

Paul Zuber, 60, a lawyer and college professor who fought to desegregate several Northern school systems in the 1960s, Friday in Troy, New York.

Cuban Hijacker Falls, Dies

United Press International
MIAMI — A man set off a grenade aboard a Cuban airliner at the Havana airport, killing himself and injuring 13 persons, after the pilot refused to fly him to the United States, according to a Radio Havana broadcast monitored Wednesday in Miami.

DOONESBURY



Here, there and everywhere.



Lufthansa

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No to an SDI Stampede

Something looks very wrong with the management of President Reagan's "star wars" missile defense program. Instead of clear and steady progress toward establishing its technological feasibility, the program's managers seem to shift emphasis every few months from one vaunted breakthrough to another. Last year the free-electron laser was hot stuff; now attention veers to crash development of space-based rockets. The primary goal seems political: getting production lines running before Mr. Reagan leaves office. That goal collides with any kind of orderly technical progress.

These shifts, says Gerold Vonas, the program's former chief scientist, "make you wonder if this country is capable of running a big, long-term program." Star wars' nearest equivalent was the Manhattan Project, to build an atomic bomb. But that had a clear goal, the best available technical advice and expert management. Star wars lacks these advantages and responds less to a clear need than to a presidential vision.

Mr. Reagan's stated goal of a leakproof shield against Soviet ballistic missiles is widely regarded as either impossible or costly-ineffective measures against likely improvements in offenses. While other goals like defense of missile sites have been discussed, the administration has not defined an alternative. The Manhattan Project enjoyed the full support of America's most talented physicists. Star wars has deeply

divided the physicists. The highly capable nuclear weapons laboratories at Livermore, Los Alamos and Sandia are working on star wars projects, but these scientists are among the leading critics of the program's management. The repeated change in priorities "does not aid the cause of serious, stable research," William Barletta of Livermore has told The New York Times.

The head of the star wars office, General James Abrahamson, has paid attention to the public relations side of his program, perhaps a necessary task but one that has also drawn justifiable criticism. Star wars experiments like destruction of a Titan missile casing by a laser have been viewed by some scientists as stunts inimical to progress. General Abrahamson has told Congress of the "incredible pace" at which breakthroughs are being made. Yet the program's present emphasis on immediately deployable systems resembles an approach rejected early on as too unambitious.

There are cogent reasons to support vigorous research on anti-missile defenses. The overriding one is as a hedge against Soviet research. A solid program also maintains pressure on the Soviet Union in a field of U.S. advantage. For any of these reasons, an effective program of long-term research designed to stampede Congress into premature deployment makes sense at all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Renault Goes Home

Chrysler's agreement to buy American Motors resolves two pressing questions. The strategic question for Chrysler has been how to expand, and to maintain its momentum, in a crowded automobile market; American Motors will now bring to Chrysler the Jeep, the predominant name among specialized four-wheel-drive vehicles. For Renault the question was simpler and harsher: In the eight years since it became American Motors' principal owner, the venture has lost money heavily. Even Renault, owned by the French government, could not afford that forever. Rather than continue this expensive attempt to establish itself in North America, Renault has decided to devote its resources to strengthening its position at home in Europe.

This takeover will not change the structure of the industry significantly, but it gives an illuminating indication of the way the industry is — and is not — developing. A decade ago it seemed likely that automobile manufacturing would consolidate into perhaps 10 or a dozen very big companies operating worldwide. It also seemed that most of them would be producing what was known, in a phrase of the time, as a "world car" — a basic design capable of being built and sold, with only minor local

variations, in almost any country. Things are going otherwise. The predicted consolidation has not happened. And while many powerful companies now compete to provide the cars that the world regards as basic transportation, they do it in the smaller knowledge that the world's industry is already greatly overbuilt; it has the capacity to produce far more cars than it can sell. That increases manufacturers' interest in special models, such as the Jeep, that command small but highly stable and profitable niches of their own in the market.

Renault's departure is another in a series of failures by Europeans to compete successfully in the United States except among the most expensive cars. Volkswagen was a brilliantly successful pioneer in the 1950s and '60s. It continues to do well, but its present sales fall far short of its hopes then. The import market that it foresaw has largely been taken over by the Japanese.

Renault's decision to pick up its marbles and go home will mean that, in the price ranges in which most people buy cars, the big European companies are not going to be a significant factor in the United States. More than ever, it will be the Japanese who keep the American market competitive.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for Walsh

The investigations into the Iran-contra scandal are starting to cross. Congress wants information to guide public policy about how the United States went astray in ransoming hostages and diverting weapons profits to the Nicaraguan rebels. Lawrence Walsh, the court-appointed independent counsel, wants to know whether criminal laws were broken and by whom.

Senate investigators are itching to extract testimony from balking witnesses by giving them limited immunity from prosecution. Mr. Walsh argues that haste to immunize could jeopardize his case. His signals of caution deserve respect — but so does the public's need to get the facts from the broader congressional investigations. The obvious answer is a compromise, but one weighted toward disclosure. Don't wallow in Watergate, some people urged 15 years ago, fearing partisan loss. To wallow in Iran now would risk putting public confidence in government on hold for a perilously long time.

Some senators would like to force testimony as early as next month from John Poindexter and Oliver North, the former National Security aides. Mr. Walsh wants at least three more months to gather evidence for any subsequent criminal prosecution. Vice Admiral Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel North have refused to testify, citing their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. The Senate and House committees have the power to demand their testimony, under court orders forbidding its use against them. To prove that his

evidence or leads to evidence did not derive from the coerced testimony, Mr. Walsh must assemble much of it in advance and seal it in a sort of legal time capsule.

Congress and Mr. Walsh each have more to learn before either can safely immunize these principal actors. The Tower board found huge gaps in the trail of contra money and in other evidence needed for questioning to begin. Witnesses and potential witnesses have offered much evidence that is self-serving, unverifiable or wrong.

Pressures on both investigations are mounting. Mr. Walsh must ward off harassing litigation and persuade witnesses and targets to cooperate. Excessive delay, meanwhile, could open the Democratic Congress to charges of stalling in order to keep the White House under a cloud.

There is not yet so stark a choice. The questions to be asked at the moment are how much time the committees can afford to allow Mr. Walsh vs. how much important new evidence he can turn up if he has more time. With a little give on both sides, and great care in handling the witnesses when they are immunized, Congress and Mr. Walsh can both accomplish their vital tasks.

But if many more weeks pass, Congress will have to choose between informing itself and the public, and preserving Mr. Walsh's prosecution options. At that point, having already given Mr. Walsh four months or more, it will have to choose the informing function of open hearings.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Bad Publicity in Prague

To describe the long-delayed political trial now under way in Prague as involving five jazz men is both misleading and belittling. It suggests that the state is slapping down an irresponsible handful of bearded youngsters with clarinets and trumpets. In fact the show trial is designed to intimidate respected and senior figures in the counter-establishment and to destroy one of the country's few independent cultural forums.

The five were leading officials of the jazz section of the Musicians' Union until the authorities disbanded it in October 1984. The section had turned itself into a vehicle for promoting exactly the sort of subversive

arts which the Stalinists who crushed the Prague spring of 1968 found intolerable. The charges against the group are fraud and, an Orwellian touch, the unlicensed communication of ideas.

Until the emergence of the new Soviet leader, things were easy for the Czechoslovakian rulers. They kept tight control over, all forms of political and cultural dissent. Now Mikhail Gorbachev speaks approvingly of the mildly revisionist regimes in Hungary and Poland, and appears to encourage the very "openness" which Prague finds subversive. Like the attacks upon Jewish dissidents in Moscow, the current purge trial is bad public relations.

—The Independent (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Adversity 613399; Circulation 612832; Editorial 612718; Production 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8032.

OPINION

If Not the Reagan Doctrine, What Do They Propose?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Forty years ago today, Harry Truman made a speech and the United States became a superpower. Of course, at the end of World War II the United States was a superpower, and with a nuclear monopoly, the superpower. But with the enunciation of the Truman doctrine on March 12, 1947, it finally accepted the role.

There could be no more pretending that the peace would be kept by others. The Truman doctrine was precipitated by two British notes sent on Feb. 21 to Secretary of State George Marshall. Europe's perennial balance-of-power informed America that it could balance no more. Britain would stop aid to Greece and Turkey on April 1.

Greece and Turkey were near collapse. Greece, fighting a civil war against Communist guerrillas, was near bankruptcy. Turkey, subject to repeated demands by Stalin for bases and for rights to the Dardanelles, would be the next domino to fall. (The sound of dominoes emanating from Eastern Europe was loud in 1947.) An exhausted Britain could no longer carry the burden. President Truman had five weeks in which to act.

Within 19 days he had remade American foreign policy. He asked Congress for \$400 million in economic and military aid for Greece and Turkey, an astonishing and unprecedented step for peacetime America. But he did not stop there. He declared the policy

of the United States "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

This universalization of America's role was immediately called the Truman doctrine. With it, "containment" was born. The Monroe doctrine had pledged the United States to keep foreign powers out of the Western Hemisphere. The Truman doctrine pledged it to contain Soviet power and preserve freedom wherever it could around the world.

When the speech ended, said a witness, Congress' "applause had a bewildered quality about it." Initial reviews were not all favorable. In the end, however, Truman won. By May 15 the aid was approved by both houses of Congress. The Truman doctrine saved Greece and Turkey. Coupled on June 5 with the Marshall plan, it saved the rest of Western Europe.

The Truman doctrine was the guiding principle of U.S. foreign policy for a generation, until the consensus for containment disintegrated with Vietnam. Several stopgaps were immediately offered as replacements. First was the Nixon doctrine, relying on friendly regimes to police their regions on America's behalf. The great model was the Shah. The Nixon doctrine fell with him.

Then, after the invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter doctrine promised unilateral Ameri-

can action to defend Western interests in the Gulf region. This doctrine died quickly for lack of credibility. The Rapid Deployment Force, sword of the Carter doctrine, is hardly an instrument for repelling Iranian mullahs, let alone the Soviet army.

If regional powers prove unstable, and projected American power unreliable, what then? As Joshua Muravchik points out in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs, global containment — the idea of resisting the Soviets everywhere — collapses, giving way to a new policy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union: selective containment. Some countries America will support against Soviet-backed forces, others not. In the late '70s, for example, Washington said no to Angola and yes to El Salvador.

There is one problem with selective containment. Alone, it is a policy of continual retreat. If the Soviets gain a foothold in, say, Angola, they keep it. The Brezhnev doctrine, enforced by Moscow, pledges that Soviet advances will not be reversed. Selective containment plus the Brezhnev doctrine means: What's theirs is theirs and what's ours is up for grabs. The fight is always on Western terrain.

The strategic response to this asymmetry has come to be called the Reagan doctrine. It says that recent Soviet acquisitions at the periphery of empire — Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua

— are not permanent. They are open to challenge. And America supports the challenge.

The Reagan doctrine declares overt (Oliver North take note: overt) U.S. support for anti-Communist resistance movements. By declaring Soviet gains reversible, it saves selective containment from being a policy of gradual but inexorable retreat. It thus re-establishes a dynamic equilibrium in the strategic equation between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

U.S. foreign policy is routinely criticized for its reactive quality, for its air of ad hoc pragmatism. Hence the demand for initiative, strategy, some larger vision of how to deal with the world and with the Soviet challenge. Containment and the Truman doctrine met that demand exactly 40 years ago. Selective containment and the Reagan doctrine meet it today.

The Reagan doctrine may, nonetheless, be undone by the Iran affair, by the zealotry of those who acted secretly and perhaps illegally just months before Congress had come to open military support for the major anti-Communist insurgencies. Congress, it seems, will have its revenge.

If so, those about to defend the Reagan doctrine might expound their alternative strategy for dealing with Soviet advances around the world. Or shall the United States be content with a policy of gradual retreat? Harry Truman didn't think so.

Washington Post Writers Group

This Congressman Wants Shultz Fired

By Jim Courier

The writer is a Republican representative from New Jersey.

WASHINGTON — In claiming complete responsibility for his foreign policy failures, Ronald Reagan has said all that a fair and impartial judge could ask for. Now he must take command of his own foreign policy. The most critical test is to ask for the resignation of Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Reagan's Iran-contra difficulties did not arise only because the National Security Council failed to follow proper procedures. The deeper problem is frequent State Department hostility to his foreign policy goals. Evidently, that is an important reason why the NSC cut State out of the foreign policy process.

As the State commission pointed out, Mr. Shultz distanced himself from the Iran initiative because he disagreed with it. At war with itself, and in the absence of forceful presidential leadership, the administration followed contradictory policies. The department must follow President Reagan's foreign policy goals, not the other way around. The president needs a secretary of state who is committed to his agenda.

Mr. Reagan's number one foreign

policy priority should be close attention to the increasing threat to world freedom posed by Soviet expansionism in its "reform" disguise. The choice of Howard Baker as the president's chief of staff reflected his need for compromise with Congress. A new secretary of state should mirror his dedication to freedom and the spread of democracy. A good choice would be James J. Kinnear, whose knowledge of Soviet totalitarianism was honed at the United Nations.

With Mikhail Gorbachev frantically pushing glasnost ("openness") on a too credulous global public, America cannot risk two more years of stagnation. If it does not act swiftly to regain the lead, the free world will not have a leader. The president should start by clearly explaining the Reagan doctrine and what it means for the future of freedom, and should fully carry it out. Encouraging and aiding peoples struggling for freedom in-

side the Soviet empire is not just an undercover operation. This year Mr. Reagan must make a candid, sustained case to Congress for continuing military and nonlethal supplies to Nicaragua's freedom fighters.

The administration, with an approving secretary of state, should move to break relations with the Sandinistas and prepare to recognize a contra exile government once the rebels claim that status and pledge prompt democratic elections.

Mr. Reagan might declare that an early task of a new secretary would be to examine the value of continuing diplomatic ties with Communist dictatorships in Afghanistan and Mozambique. Both are under pressure from freedom fighters who deserve support under the Reagan doctrine.

Mr. Reagan admitted that he unintentionally undercut his anti-terrorist policy by his dealings with Iran. But Mr. Shultz openly violated it by giving red carpet treatment to one of the world's premier Soviet-backed terrorists, Oliver Tambor, leader of the African National Congress. The administration could restore its anti-terrorist credibility by

recommending America to vigorous military action and other effective methods in the war against terrorists, wherever they may be.

To correct Mr. Shultz's mistake, Mr. Reagan should send a new secretary to South Africa to offer good offices in opening negotiations between Pretoria and representatives of black constituencies. The aim would be to create black power sharing by amending or rewriting the constitution to make it broadly democratic.

The keystone of national security is national defense. While Washington continues the promising talks with Moscow on reducing interme-

diat-range missiles, Mr. Reagan should declare that American security depends ultimately on deployment of his Strategic Defense Initiative. Since he would like to make deployment a legislative priority as the centerpiece of a new arms control, he should have a secretary of state who is not embarrassed to ask allies to support strategic defenses.

President Reagan can write "finis" to the Iran-contra crisis by demonstrating that he is in control. His next step is to insist on a State Department that can serve as the administration's foreign policy arm.

The New York Times



Drawing by TOM HUGHES for the Christian Science Monitor

Takeovers: A Fever Amid Stereotypes

By Robert J. Samelson

WASHINGTON — It's showdown time between Wall Street and corporate America, and the takeover controversy has disintegrated into a war of stereotypes. When top executives of 16 major companies recently testified before Congress, they pictured corporate "raiders" and Wall Street speculators — including those who trade on illegal inside information — as threats to U.S. competitiveness.

Meanwhile, the raiders and their allies blame American economic problems on mediocre management. Beyond this public relations contest lies the murky reality. There is truth on both sides.

The threat of a hostile takeover is a desirable check on management power. Short of bankruptcy, most top corporate managers enjoy something approaching life tenure. At the same time, complaints about frenzied speculation in takeovers are legitimate. Because takeovers involve large price premiums for a company's stock, some speculation is unavoidable. But today's is excessive, and Congress should lower the fever.

But first it needs to shatter the stereotypes. The management view that hostile takeovers have hurt U.S. competitiveness is silly. Whatever problems American businesses face in world markets have developed over decades. By contrast, hostile takeovers became common only in the 1980s. Managers also say the possibility of being taken over causes

them to raise short-term profits by cutting long-term investment or research spending. Maybe that happens sometimes, but total investment and research spending are stronger now than in the early 1970s.

The real conflict between corporate managers and Wall Street involves power. Although successful hostile takeovers are rare (in 1985 there were only 14), they represent a new check on managers' independence. Until recently, a company's shareholders hardly threatened executives' jobs. Efforts to vote managers out of office are costly and usually fail. Hostile takeovers change this.

Outsiders can evict management by buying all of a firm's stock. Dozens of companies feel threatened. One way they have reacted is to pay more money to their shareholders — not by increasing dividends, but by buying back their own stock. The repurchases aim to raise the stock price, making a takeover less likely. General Motors recently announced a massive buy-back. A study by Stanford University economist John Shoven confirms the change in corporate behavior. Since the early 1970s, companies' stock repurchases have risen from 6 percent of dividends to a third. In 1985, companies bought \$27.3 billion of their stock and paid dividends of \$83.5 billion.

The extra payments directly reduce managers' power. They control less cash, and naturally they are complain-



'Goldman, Skinner and Lynch, insider trading division.'

ing. But it is not clear that the economy has suffered. Quite the opposite. The fact that overall investment and research spending has held up means that the extra costs are being offset. Some companies may invest less, but others are investing more.

Another misleading stereotype is that most takeover speculation reflects insider information. Because takeovers can mean a 25 percent or more rise in a company's stock from a month before the takeover, an army of Wall Street traders searches for signs of a takeover. Many traders earn large, quick profits. But their information is not necessarily privileged insider information.

A recent staff study of the Securities and Exchange Commission ex-

amined 172 takeover tender offers between 1981 and 1985. True, about two-fifths of the run-up in stock price — the difference between the tender offer price and the price a month earlier — occurred before the tender offer's formal announcement. Many analysts say this premature price rise reflects insider trading, but the SEC study found other causes as well.

About a third of this run-up could be attributed to published takeover rumors in the financial press.

Stock traders are alerted to possible takeovers by increases in trading volume of the stock, which usually occur about 10 days before the tender offer announcement. Some of the price run-up reflects takeover rumors trying to buy as much stock as possible before making a public announcement. By law, investors acquiring 5 percent of a company's stock must make public disclosure. But the announcement is not required until 10 days after the 5 percent threshold is crossed. During this time investors can buy more stock.

All stock speculation is not bad, but it is wasteful if the underlying takeover does not result in a more productive company. Corporate raiders self-righteously proclaim that they are only disciplining poor managers. But takeover attempts, and the

resulting stock speculation, also reflect other motives. One is "greenmail." The corporate raiders do not genuinely wish to buy the company; the real purpose is to force the management to repurchase the raider's stock at a premium price. Many takeovers are also favored by tax savings, not economic efficiency.

Congress could curb stock speculation by making unproductive takeover attempts more difficult. Greenmail should be outlawed, and the tax code needs to be primed regularly of artificial takeover incentives.

Congress could also dampen speculation by ending the 10-day waiting period before large investors must make an announcement. It is a myth, though, that hostile takeovers primarily fuel speculative fever. The SEC study found that stock run-ups before tender offer announcements were greater in "friendly" takeovers.

On Wall Street, they say a company has been put "in play" when it becomes the subject of repeated takeover rumors. There is nothing wrong with Wall Street acting as a corporate auction block, but firms should suffer the indignity only when they do. Takeovers have social value when they force companies to operate more efficiently. Otherwise they are wasteful.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Militant Miners

PARIS — The strike situation in England has now reached the critical stage when, if an early settlement is not arrived at, rioting is to be feared. There is a gleam of hope, however, in the fact that the miners' conference has agreed to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to meet the coal owners, and a joint conference of masters and men is now practically assured. The order of the French Miners' Federation to declare a 24-hour strike (on March 11) was generally obeyed, and many mines had to suspend operations. The strike in Westphalia is increasing, but the situation in Germany is not expected to become serious unless the miners in Upper Silesia join the strike. In the United States coalowners have formulated their reply to the men, rejecting their demands, and a joint conference will be held (on March 13).

1937: Strikes in America

NEW YORK — While General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America reached a complete agreement (on March 11), the writing fines to the automobile industry's biggest conflict, a wave of sit-down strikes occurred in several plants. The strike at the Chrysler plant in Detroit, where 55,000 men are out of work, grew embittered, with the sit-downers locking company officials out of their offices and properties requesting injunctions against John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Homer Martin, president of the U.A.W.-A., and other strike leaders. Ray Motor Car Company, a Detroit-based company, is the first to be hit. Numerous other strikes started.

هكمان الفصل

OPINION

No, Israel, the Pollard Fuss Is Not Going to Blow Over

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Jonathan Jay Pollard, the traitor rightly sentenced to life imprisonment for selling secrets to Israel, is an American Jew. The Israeli leaders who recruited him to betray his country, or who had guilty knowledge of his recruitment, dealt a terrible blow to the security of Israel by jeopardizing that nation's relationship with its superpower ally.

Jewish Americans feel doubly betrayed. Most of us are offended first as Americans at seeing our foreign aid dollars used to buy U.S. secrets. We are

betrayed again by the easy exploitation of Mr. Pollard's Zionism by Israeli spymasters blind to the immorality of inducements to treason and the consequences of getting caught.

One of those consequences is the encouragement of anti-Semitism who charge that Jews everywhere are at best afflicted with dual loyalty and at worst agents of a vast fifth column.

That is why, when the Pollards were arrested last year and two Israeli diplomats promptly fled the country, some of us called for Israel to take this venality with the utmost seriousness — not merely to track down and punish the perpetrators and their protectors in Israel.

Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir did just the opposite. They apologized profusely, pretended this was a "rogue operation" unknown to anybody in authority, and stonewalled. The Israeli spy handlers who were permitted to speak to American investigators probably lied.

Far from punishing Israeli intelligence culprits who might accuse higher-ups, Israel's leaders gave the so-called rogue chief a high-paying job running a state-owned chemical industry. The colonel who gave the American traitor his assignments for specific documents got the choicest job in the air force and was put on the fast track to air force chief of staff.

Last week this display of moral cowardice

article in the guise of national security by Israel's leaders led to the sentencing of Mr. Pollard to life in jail and of his wife to a shorter term, and to the indictment in Washington of the Israeli colonel who thinks himself beyond the reach of American law. That is only the beginning of the damage Israel's leaders are doing to their country.

Why have they not appointed an independent commission to find out who knew of this operation? Because they know it might bring down the major leaders in both parties, who have joined in unhealthy coalition to protect each other from the ire of Israel's voters.

What chutzpah — to expect the United States, now ripping up its national security procedures by the roots to find wrongdoing in covert intelligence action, to forgive and forget the corruption of two American citizens that led to a raid on the country's National Security Agency by a foreign power.

Americans who are not satisfied with an apology from their president are unlikely to be satisfied with an apology and a shrug from the prime minister of Israel.

The free press in Israel has belatedly awakened to the meaning of this act, which was as stupid as cracking the safe of your own bank. A few politicians in both major parties there now dare to speak their leaderships with calls for prosecution. Many Israelis resent the "abandonment" of the Pollards by Israel's government when they should resent abandonment of the principle of accountability by Israel's leaders. The denunciation of the spymasters is not enough.

What if prosecution of the "rogues" led to the involvement of two or three leaders of both parties? Others would take their place more mindful of the needs of democracy, of alliance and of ethical standards. Some individual reputations would suffer, but Israel would be stronger, not weaker.

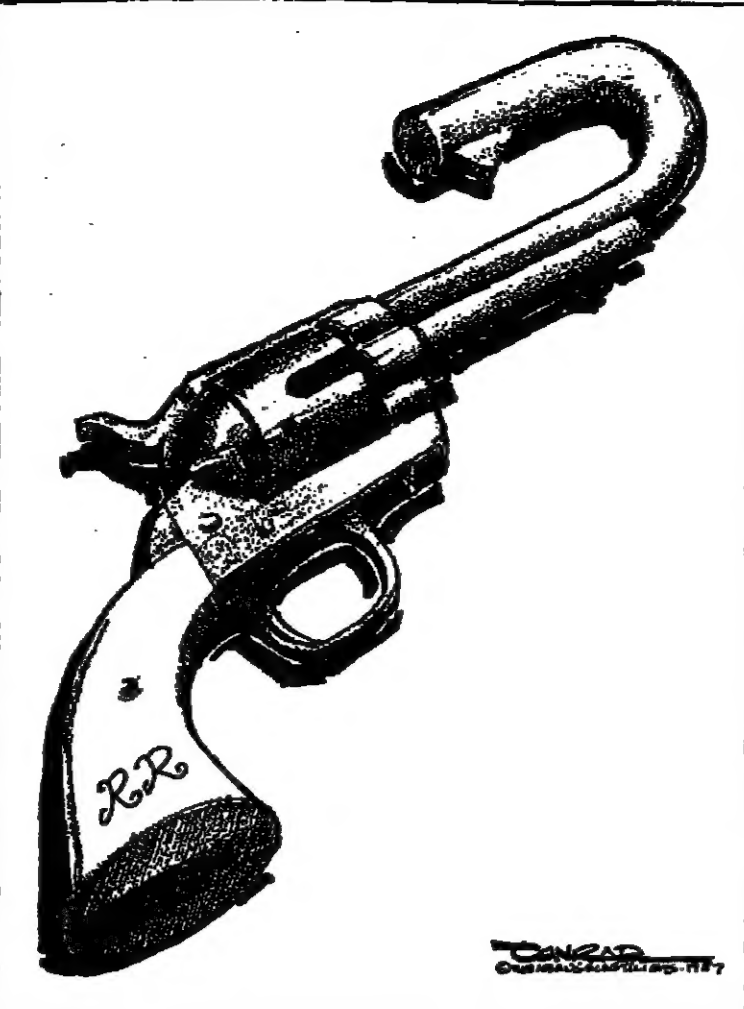
The alternative is a continuance of the cover-up, minor denunciations of the perpetrators, vain hopes that America's strategic need and democratic affinity for Israel will enable this storm to blow over.

It will not blow over. If Israel lacks the courage to discipline their leaders, they invite the coercion that will delight their enemies: a slash in foreign economic aid — "the Pollard fine" — is likely to be proposed, and it will be pushed by the strongest bedfellows Washington has seen in a long time.

American supporters of Israel cannot support wrongdoing in the United States or there. On religious and cultural matters, many of those supporters are American Jews, but in matters affecting national interest and ultimate loyalty, the stonewalling leaders of Israel will learn to think of us as Jewish Americans.

The Los Angeles Times

The New York Times



She Never Felt Detached From Either Place

By David Stevens

PARIS — Maria Jolas, who died here last week at 94, was not only one of the last survivors, if not the last, of the loyal group of friends around James Joyce in Paris and a busy participant in the golden age of Americans in Paris, literary and otherwise. She was an energetic activist over a wide spectrum of life for Americans abroad during virtually all of the almost 60 years she lived here.

In the 1960s, for instance, Mrs. Jolas was secretary of the Paris American Committee to Stop War, an organization of U.S. citizens opposed to the American involvement in Vietnam. She translated "The French Student Uprising," a sympathetic account of the social upheaval of 1968. She was a founder of the Société Européenne de Culture, with a purpose of keeping East-West cultural lines of communication open despite the Cold War. Last year she was made a *chevalier* in the Légion d'Honneur.

"I never felt I was an expatriate. I never felt I was an exile. I never felt detached from my country or from this one," she said at a 1964 round table on Americans in Paris, at which participants included Janet Flanner, longtime Paris correspondent of *The New Yorker*, artist and photographer Man Ray, composer Virgil Thomson and writer James Jones.

A tall, handsome woman with a mass of well-groomed white hair, Mrs. Jolas impressed an interviewer when well into her 80s with her air of "radiant good health and vitality." A daughter, Betsy Jolas, a composer and professor at the Conservatoire de Paris, said she was "active and interested in everything, in touch with the world" to the end.

But mainly it is the Joycean connection; her role with her husband, Eugene Jolas, in publishing the literary quarterly called *transition* (spelled with a small "t" to bait the critics), she once quipped) and her activity as a translator into English — notably of the stylistically complex novels of Nathalie Sarraute — that defined the literary side of her life.

In her memoirs, Sylvia Beach, founder of the celebrated bookstore Shakespeare and Company in rue de

born but raised in France — wanted to start a literary review but did not decide to do it in France until one day, while in the United States, someone's caustic comment on the fact that he carried a French magazine under his arm made him think that France would be a more congenial place for the enterprise.

They returned to Paris. Eugene, with writer Eliot Paul, founded *transition* which lasted from 1927 to 1938. It published articles and poetry by Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Archibald MacLeish, Samuel Beckett, Dylan Thomas, Franz Kafka, William Carlos Williams, Henry Miller, Kay Boyle, James Agee and Hart Crane.

The review also published sections of Joyce's "Work in Progress," which eventually became "Finnegans Wake," a book for which Mrs. Jolas corrected proofs. Indeed, Betsy recalls her mother as a general factotum for the review, performing whatever tasks, literary or otherwise, had to be done.

Early on, the Jolases moved to the country in search of more working space. For a while they lived in of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises in a big house that years later became the home of Charles de Gaulle. The rent in Colombey was \$160 a year, Mrs. Jolas recalled in 1964. "It was cheap and peaceful and a good place to edit a magazine."

The Jolases were among those who often helped the impoverished Joyce and his family. After the war, Mrs. Jolas rescued Joyce's papers and possessions from an attic in Montparnasse.

"We all read *transition*," recalled Virgil Thomson, the composer and critic and another adoptive Parisian of the period. He remembered Mrs. Jolas as a "pleasant, jolly Kentucky woman."

"I wasn't thick with the rue de l'Odéon crowd," Mr. Thomson — two of whose operas were written to librettos by Gertrude Stein — said the other day in a telephone interview from his New York home. Within the relatively small circle of American artists and intellectuals in Paris, "the Joyce club was not the Stein club," he said. "I don't think Maria Jolas ever liked or really got along with Gertrude Stein," he observed, adding that he thought it was perhaps less a literary matter than a question of "two strong-minded women."

In 1930 Mrs. Jolas founded the Ecole Bilingue in Neuilly, whose student body included her daughters, Betsy and Tina, who is now an anthropologist and translator living in Provence. The school lasted until the Nazi invasion, when she evacuated some of its students to a chateau in south central France. In America during the war, she and her husband worked for the Office of War Information. Mrs. Jolas established a home for French sailors in New York and organized such things as a Bastille Day celebration in the streets of Manhattan.

She was buried Saturday alongside her husband, who died in 1952, in the village of Chérence, north of Paris, where they had a summer home.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Euromissiles: Think More Than Twice Before Removing

Regarding "Europe Should Welcome Gorbachev's INF Gambit" (March 5):

Tom Wicker's argument that Europe should welcome Mikhail Gorbachev's medium-range missile offer misses the essential problem of removing deployed U.S. nuclear weapons. By decoupling INF from SDI, Moscow is also attempting to decouple Western European security from the American guarantee.

The key question is not whether the NATO allies might doubt that the United States would respond directly against the Soviet Union, but whether the Russians might conclude from the removal of American weapons from Europe that the new situation invited political and psychological intimidation.

Mr. Wicker's point that any target which can be hit by a Pershing-2 from West Germany can be hit by a Minuteman-3 from Wyoming is both correct and irrelevant. The same logic applies to Soviet ICBMs compared to SS-20s — so why did the Kremlin proceed with this "unnecessary" buildup? The answer is the same for the some 1,500 nuclear-capable launchers (SS-21, SS-23, SS-22

missiles, with approximate ranges, respectively, of 120, 500 and 900 kilometers) which the International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates are at present held by Russian ground forces.

Add to all this that if American nuclear weapons are removed from Europe, the Soviet Union will be left with the capability to launch a massive conventional attack on NATO targets, using these shorter-range missiles armed with nonnuclear warheads, and one has to think more than twice before welcoming the Gorbachev gambit. General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, dared to admit that the "zero option" gives him gas pains.

ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
Oxford, England.

Tom Wicker argues that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles by European governments was "unpopular with their peoples" and that the trend is now reversed by fears of "decoupling." Both claims are misleading.

The first confuses European public opinion with the clamorous rantings of

an anti-American unilateralist minority; and the second underestimates the extent to which bilateral reductions which leave intact the independent West European deterrents are welcomed by many Europeans — such as the majorities that vote for Margaret Thatcher.

Those Europeans who have feared and will, no doubt, continue to fear "decoupling" do so for political reasons emanating from a deep-seated mistrust of the United States. The views of such people are fundamentally unaltered by missile counts one way or the other.

C.P.H. CARLE,
Cambridge, England.

Fresher Weathermen

I read with great interest James Gleick's report, "Europe Keeps a Step Ahead of U.S. in Global Weather Forecasts" (Feb. 17). As a faculty member in the department of meteorology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, I had many contacts with people at the U.S. government's National Meteorological Center in Washington. I have also worked at the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts in

Reading, England. In my view, the reasons why forecasts issued by the European center are better are not those discussed in this report.

The U.S. center employs federal workers who can spend their entire careers in that institution. Except for some brilliant individuals, the average scientist may have some good and new ideas when he is young, but with time he relies more and more on his experience.

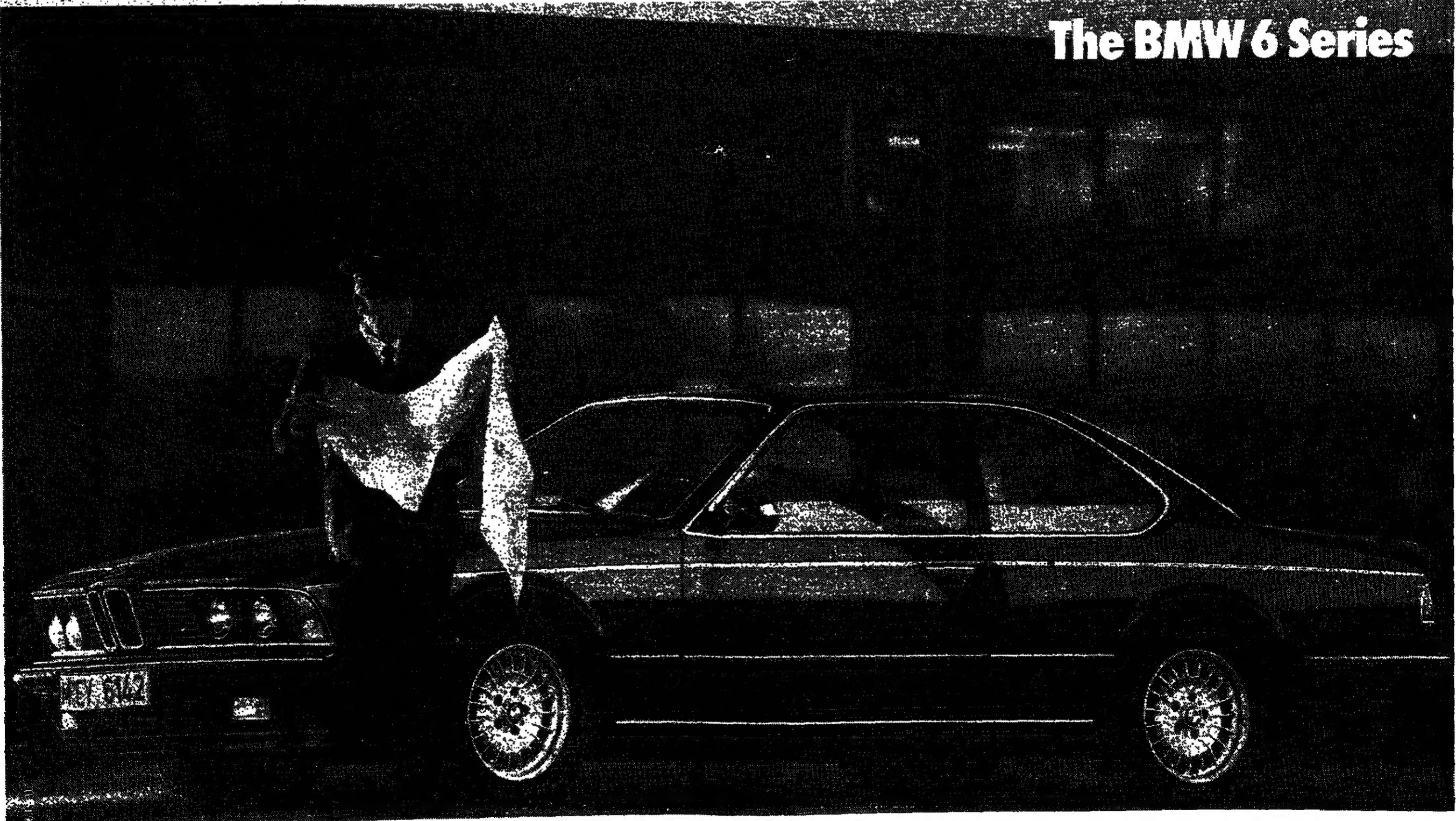
At the European center, scientists are on a three- or five-year contract and are hired for a specific job in the field in which they are among the best in the world. When the contract is up and the specific problem they were hired for has been solved, they return to their own institutions. The European center has been able to hire good scientists not only from Europe but also from the United States, Australia and elsewhere. New blood is always coming in, and thus new ideas. If the European center switched to permanent positions, well-paid and tax-free, you can be sure that in a few years the pace of improvement of medium-range forecasts would begin to level off.

D.L. CADET,
Palaiseau, France.

Leaders at Risk

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Shamir's eagerness to enter the Pollard scandal is as understandable as it is unseemly. The case involved a monumental breach of faith on Israel's part. The official claim that only lower-level officials knew that Jonathan Jay Pollard was channeling massive volumes of intelligence to Israel is a fiction of smug transparency. Of course Mr. Shamir and his colleagues want the Pollard case to disappear from the political scene. There is a good chance that if it doesn't, they will.

The Los Angeles Times



The BMW 6 Series

Wrong.

No doubt the real enthusiasts amongst you spotted our deliberate error straight away. No, it's not the missing rear doors or the chauffeur's newspaper.

It's the chauffeur himself. But perhaps those of you who've never enjoyed driving a BMW coupé may need further explanation. Suppose the coupé in the photograph belonged to you. Could you imagine giving someone else the pleasure of putting his foot down on a gas pedal that moves 286 hp?

And on those winding country roads, how much personal enjoyment would you get from a suspension with fly-paper like handling, if you yourself weren't holding the leather-clad wheel?

Although we have heard of some

who've bought a BMW coupé purely for its classic looks, and only then been delighted to discover they had also bought unparalleled dynamism. But we're sure that you, as a committed driver, will certainly appreciate ABS anti-lock braking system as an essential safety element of a car in this class. And you'll also realize that even though enjoyable for its passengers,

a BMW 6 Series can only be fully experienced by its driver. That's something the chauffeur was aware of. When he climbed out of his limousine to lean just once on the car he'd like to drive, as opposed to the car he has to drive.

The ultimate driving machine



SCIENCE

Superconductor Technology Promises New Electricity Era

By James Gleick

New York Times Service

SCIENTISTS on three continents are racing to achieve one of the great dreams of science — an everyday material that carries electricity without the slightest loss of energy.

Until now, such materials, superconductors, have existed only in the esoteric reaches of low-temperature physics, a few degrees above absolute zero. But a series of announcements over the last week around the United States have raised the prospect of a superconductor that could work at room temperature.

In magnets, wires or electronic devices, a room-temperature superconductor would hold the power to transform technology on a scale unseen since the advent of the transistor. As a result, the pace of discovery has accelerated to a feverish level at research laboratories of the United States, Europe and Asia.

"There's never been anything like this," said Alex Zettl of the University of California at Berkeley, one of many physicists announcing milestones. "People are working full steam, every day everyone is calling all the other groups, and because of that things are advancing even faster. It's an absolute avalanche effect."

Some applications are already in sight — from smaller, faster computers to storage of electricity in huge magnetic coils. Even when they speak of high-speed trains levitated by magnets or electric motors shrunk to one-tenth normal size, many scientists believe they have barely begun to imagine the most far-reaching uses of a room-temperature superconductor.

Because existing superconductors require extreme cold, their usefulness has been limited.

For more than a decade, the barrier seemed to be 23 kelvins, or degrees centigrade above absolute zero. (Zero on the Kelvin scale is minus 273 degrees Fahrenheit.) Recently scientists have broken through to levels of 30, 39, and then 52 under artificially high pressure.

Then — amid a flurry of patent applications and announcements — scientists found a material that starts the transition to superconductivity at 98 kelvins. The last few days have brought a rapid sequence of developments:

• Yet another compound displayed fluctuations indicating possible superconductivity at about 240 kelvins, less than 40 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, according to separate groups at the University of Houston and the University of California at Berkeley. Room temperature is about 295 kelvins.

• A radical new theory of the physics of superconductivity was put forward by a Nobel laureate who had earlier estimated the theoretical upper limit at about 100

kelvins; his new theory finds no obstacle to superconductivity at room temperature.

• On the basis of only sketchy information about the discoveries, laboratories around the United States succeeded independently in duplicating the compounds with transitions above 90 kelvins, confirming that the materials were true superconductors and producing the first pure samples.

"These materials are so easy to make that as soon as a result comes out it's reproduced in many places simultaneously."

Advances may transform power devices on a scale unseen since the advent of the transistor

ly," said Robert Dynes of AT&T Bell Laboratories. "What's a record today is not going to be a record tomorrow." The barrier to high-temperature superconductivity fell on Jan. 27, 1986. The breakthrough came in an unexpected kind of material — a small, dark chunk of ceramic, an oxide instead of a metal alloy. Ordinarily, oxides are insulators, especially poor conductors of electricity, and most researchers in superconductivity were looking elsewhere.

But two scientists at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland, K. Alex Müller and J. Georg Bednorz, thought oxides were promising. For three years they had been mixing powders, baking them in hot ovens to make new compounds and chilling them to see if they would lose their resistance to electricity.

Dr. Bednorz read in a French journal about a new oxide, combining barium with lanthanum, copper and oxygen. The French scientists who discovered the compound were primarily chemists, and they never tested it for superconductivity.

"That's the amazing thing," said Richard Greene of IBM's Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York. "Anybody in the field of superconductivity should have been aware of this French work and should have measured these materials."

But the Zurich scientists suspected that the material might be just what they had been seeking. And on Jan. 27, they discovered that electrical resistance plummeted at about 30 kelvins. After three years, they felt as much relief as triumph. "Each time I had set up the apparatus, I was expecting

that something very exciting would happen," Dr. Bednorz said. "But nothing happened — until this time."

Even then, they could not be sure they were seeing true superconductivity, a strange state of matter in which electrons flow freely through the crystalline lattice of molecules. The annals of materials research are filled with false reports of phenomena that looked like high-temperature superconductivity but could not be reproduced.

Dr. Müller and Dr. Bednorz submitted a tentative report in April to a German journal, *Zeitschrift für Physik*, but publication took five months, and in the meantime they did not share prepublication copies with their colleagues, even at IBM.

"We wanted to measure as much as possible without being pressed by competitors," Dr. Bednorz said.

Researchers who read the Zurich results after they appeared in September took two paths. They tried to reproduce the results, making the same material and looking for explanations of its unexpected properties. And they tried to change the recipe, hoping to find variations that would work at even higher temperatures.

By December, the competition was intensifying. Groups in China and Japan saw the challenge. At the University of Houston, C.W. Chu had already worked on oxides and studied the ability of high pressures to encourage superconductivity.

So he squeezed the new material with thousands of times the pressure of the atmosphere. When he measured the temperature at which the transition to superconductivity began, he found that he was able to achieve first 40 kelvins, then 50 and then almost 60.

"When we went further, it wouldn't go," Dr. Chu said. "So we tried to mimic the pressure by chemical methods." Dr. Chu tried replacing barium with strontium, a smaller atom. Immediately the transition temperature rose. But when he tried an even smaller atom, calcium, the temperature fell again.

Another piece of the puzzle fell into place when he realized that the purity of his samples had an odd effect. Usually a given pebble of a substance would not be homogeneous but would contain different phases, or chemical structures; and as Dr. Chu made his samples purer in January, they stopped showing signs of superconductivity at the very highest temperatures. That hint led him to a new material altogether, in which the lanthanum was replaced by yttrium.

This material, still containing several different phases in any one sample, produced signs of an inconceivably high transition temperature. The signs came and went, but on Jan. 8, Dr. Chu submitted a patent application. Three weeks ago, his group and a group at the University of



Dr. Alex Zettl demonstrated a new superconductor by dipping it into liquid nitrogen at the University of California at Berkeley.

Alabama led by Maw-Kuen Wu, a former student of his, announced that they had achieved the transition to superconductivity at more than 90 kelvins.

As researchers search frantically for better and better compounds, some of the crucial properties of those already discovered are beginning to come into focus. Even Dr. Chu had not been able to make a 100 percent pure version, but on Friday, AT&T Bell Laboratories reported that it had isolated and purified the high-temperature superconductor.

For power transmission, a superconductor must be capable of carrying large currents. That has been a serious question about the new materials, but the Bell group — Robert J. Cava and his colleagues — said the problem seems manageable.

For magnet applications, the key question is how big a field the material can sustain without losing superconductivity. Researchers report that the new substances seem able to handle enormous fields compared with the materials now in use.

Since its discovery in 1911, the phenomenon of superconductivity has been tinged with mystery. The first successful theoretical explanation waited until 1957. Unfortunately, it does not seem to explain the new materials. "It's one of the greatest achievements of theoretical physics," said Dr. Zettl, "but right now the experimentalists are way ahead of the theory."

The first attempt to turn the latest breakthroughs into radically new ideas about physics was published last week in *Science* by Philip W. Anderson of Princeton University. He sees a key in the fact that the new materials are flitting with being insulators; with the slightest change in composition, they would carry no electricity at all.

Dr. Anderson suggests a basic mechanism of repulsion between electrons, rather than attraction as in traditional superconductivity. He envisions "a state in which there is no long-range order, no regular structure, very much like a fluid."

Even without a complete theory, physicists have been able to make good guesses about new materials. Last week, before the secret of Dr. Chu's material was revealed, the University of California at Berkeley duplicated it, as did several other laboratories. And Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island achieved a transition at 90 kelvins with a different substitution, using lutetium rather than yttrium.

The patent implications may take years to sort out. Not only have various researchers applied for patents on each new material, but IBM and Bell Laboratories are both trying to patent the entire class.

"If you could go down to the corner hardware store and say you want wire," said Marvin Cohen, a Berkeley physicist, "and if they would say, 'What kind do you want, normal or superconducting?' that would certainly change the world."

IN BRIEF

Supernova: A Research Opportunity

LA SERENA, Chile (NYT) — The exploding star that burst into view two weeks ago has given astronomers something more than a unique research opportunity. Dr. William E. Kunkel, scientific director of Las Campanas Observatory near La Serena, regards the new Supernova 1987, the closest to Earth since 1604, as an event as significant to ordinary people as it is to scientists.

It is a potential creator of chemical building blocks, stars, solar systems, even life. Astronomers believe most of Earth's substance came into being as byproducts of supernovas similar to Shelton 1987.

AIDS Dispute Is Nearing Resolution

NEW YORK (NYT) — A dispute over scientific credit in AIDS research appears to be nearing a settlement that will recognize French and American claims, both sides said recently.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris has been battling representatives of the National Cancer Institute over patent approval on tests for infection with the AIDS virus. Dr. Luc Montagnier of Pasteur first discovered the virus. Dr. Robert C. Gallo at the cancer institute later isolated the same virus. Dr. Gallo's laboratory first demonstrated unequivocally the role of the virus in causing AIDS. The suit, filed in 1985, seeks to determine control of millions of dollars in royalties from AIDS antibodies tests.

New Study on Ovarian Cancer Issued

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some women who have hysterectomies suffer an unusually high death rate from later ovarian cancer, a finding that a researcher says raises new questions about the increasingly common practice of not removing ovaries during the surgery.

Dr. Larry McGowan of the George Washington University Medical Center says a study of women in the metropolitan Washington area shows those who had ovarian cancer after a hysterectomy had a mortality rate of 80 percent. This death rate five years after diagnosis is about twice the national average for this type of cancer, Dr. McGowan says in the March issue of the journal *Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

Progress Treating Autism Reported

NEW YORK (NYT) — Using an intensive behavior modification program and training parents to continue treatment at home, UCLA psychologists say they have been able to transform a large proportion of autistic children into apparently normal children.

According to a report in the *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology*, 19 autistic children were treated for up to six years in the program at the University of California at Los Angeles. Nine were able to enter normal first grade classes, a nearly 50 percent success rate. Eight attended special classes for language problems in regular schools.

New Technique Can Unclog Arteries

CHICAGO (UPI) — A new non-surgical technique using a miniature drill can scoop out waxy, yellowish plaque that clogs arteries and precipitates heart attacks and strokes, researchers say. Doctors recently reported their first successes using the new technique, atherectomy.

"We're still in the beginning stages, but it looks very good," said Dr. Danna Johnson, a pathologist with Stanford University Hospital. "We did our first heart last week, and that turned out quite well." He attributed the procedure's success to the artery drill itself, "a mechanical and medical marvel" designed by Dr. John Simpson, a cardiologist at Sequoia Hospital in Redwood City, California.

Non-Cavity Natural Sweetener Found

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers at Hebrew University of Jerusalem have identified a natural sweetener that actually deters dental cavities from forming.

The substance is glycyrrhizin, a natural sweetener 50 times sweeter than sucrose. Although it is derived from the licorice plant, it does not have the taste of licorice. The researchers say it could lead to more effective toothpaste and to a new sugar substitute.

Microorganisms in the mouth, especially streptococcus mutans, transform sucrose sugar into sticky substances that enable harmful bacteria to adhere to teeth and form dental plaque. It has been shown that glycyrrhizin inhibits the growth of these microorganisms while not harming the growth of the beneficial oral bacterial flora.



ART DIRECTOR: MARIO MILLO - PHOTO: ARTHUR ELIOT

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FROM TV PROGRAMMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1987

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	160,000	160.00	159.75	-0.25
AT&T	120,000	120.00	119.75	-0.25
GE	100,000	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Amgen	80,000	80.00	79.75	-0.25
Amgen	70,000	70.00	69.75	-0.25
Amgen	60,000	60.00	59.75	-0.25
Amgen	50,000	50.00	49.75	-0.25
Amgen	40,000	40.00	39.75	-0.25
Amgen	30,000	30.00	29.75	-0.25
Amgen	20,000	20.00	19.75	-0.25

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	160,000,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	20,000,000
NYSE 5 p.m. volume	10,000,000
NYSE 6 p.m. volume	5,000,000
NYSE 7 p.m. volume	2,000,000
NYSE 8 p.m. volume	1,000,000
NYSE 9 p.m. volume	500,000
NYSE 10 p.m. volume	200,000
NYSE 11 p.m. volume	100,000
NYSE 12 p.m. volume	50,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Ch.
NYSE	1,200.00	1,195.00	1,197.50	-2.50
NYSE	1,200.00	1,195.00	1,197.50	-2.50
NYSE	1,200.00	1,195.00	1,197.50	-2.50
NYSE	1,200.00	1,195.00	1,197.50	-2.50
NYSE	1,200.00	1,195.00	1,197.50	-2.50

Wednesdays NYSE Closing	
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
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NYSE	1,197.50

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	1,197.50
Declined	1,197.50
Unchanged	1,197.50
Total Issues	1,197.50
New Highs	1,197.50
New Lows	1,197.50

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High
NYSE	1,197.50
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Dow Jones Bond Averages	
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
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NYSE Diary	
Advanced	1,197.50
Declined	1,197.50
Unchanged	1,197.50
Total Issues	1,197.50
New Highs	1,197.50
New Lows	1,197.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
NYSE	1,197.50
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Dow Jones Averages	
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
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Standard & Poor's Index	
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
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NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50

Previous NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	1,197.50
Declined	1,197.50
Unchanged	1,197.50
Total Issues	1,197.50
New Highs	1,197.50
New Lows	1,197.50

AMEX Stock Index	
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50
NYSE	1,197.50

Tables include the national prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Late Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed late Wednesday in heavy trading, with futures-related selling promoting weakness among investors.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 19.97 points Tuesday, was down 1.69 to 2,278.40 at 3 P.M. Advances just barely led declines.
Volume at 3 P.M. amounted to about 160.48 million shares, up from 148.41 million in the same period Tuesday.
Prices were mixed in heavy trading of American Stock Exchange issues.
"We've had a number of sell programs and no follow-through on the upside from Tuesday's terrific performance," said Tom Gallagher, a managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co.
Mr. Gallagher said that the market's inability to produce two back-to-back advances was disappointing.
"Institutions are very patient about buying now," he said. "Buyers in no way appear interested in being aggressive."

At 3 P.M., USF&G was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up a bit.
Supermarkets General was gaining. The Haft family of Washington on Monday made a \$41.75-a-share bid for the food and drug chain.
American Motors was unchanged in active trading. Chrysler has signed a letter of intent to buy American Motors Corp.
Utility issues weakened. Middle South Utilities, Texas Utilities, Detroit Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric were lower.
Bank of New York was advancing. The company said it knew of no reason for the rise in its stock price.
Among other blue chips, AT&T, IBM, General Electric and Sears were ahead. Eastman Kodak, General Motors and Exxon were lower.
DuPont was ahead. First Boston's chemical analyst reportedly recommended the stock.
J.C. Penney was gaining. Smith Barney, Harris Upham recommended it.
Reebok was up sharply. It agreed to acquire Avia Group International, a competing manufacturer of athletic shoes, for \$180 million.
American Express was lower. It jumped 2 1/4 Tuesday after it announced plans to introduce the Optima card, a credit card with extended payment services.
Home Shopping Network and Wicks topped the list of Amex advances, both lower. Wang Laboratories class B was gaining.

12 Month High Low	Ch.	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
IBM	160.00	160.00	159.75	159.75	159.75	159.75	159.75
AT&T	120.00	120.00	119.75	119.75	119.75	119.75	119.75
GE	100.00	100.00	99.75	99.75	99.75	99.75	99.75
Amgen	80.00	80.00	79.75	79.75	79.75	79.75	79.75
Amgen	70.00	70.00	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75
Amgen	60.00	60.00	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75
Amgen	50.00	50.00	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Amgen	40.00	40.00	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75
Amgen	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
Amgen	20.00	20.00	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75

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Amgen	80.00	80.00	79.75	79.75	79.75	79.75	79.75
Amgen	70.00	70.00	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75
Amgen	60.00	60.00	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75
Amgen	50.00	50.00	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Amgen	40.00	40.00	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75
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Amgen	60.00	60.00	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75	59.75
Amgen	50.00	50.00	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Amgen	40.00	40.00	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75
Amgen	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
Amgen	20.00	20.00	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.7

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Seagram Sells Most of Wine Brands

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc., the giant wine and spirits producer, has agreed to sell most of its wine holdings for about \$200 million in cash.
The purchaser, announced Tuesday, is a newly formed concern, the Vintners International Co., which will become the second-largest U.S. wine company after E&J Gallo of Modesto, California.

Vintners is headed by Paul M. Schlem, chairman, and Michael P.H. Cliff, president and chief executive, both of whom have significant experience in the industry.
Loans for the purchase have been arranged through Citibank, which will take an undisclosed equity stake.

U.S. Shoe Company Reebok To Buy Its Competitor, Avia

SAN FRANCISCO — Reebok International Ltd., a U.S. maker of athletic and casual shoes, has agreed to acquire Avia Group International Inc., a major competitor, for about \$180 million in cash, or \$16.35 a share.

Avia, which also makes athletic shoes, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to defer its proposed initial public offering. A prospectus for that offering, filed Feb. 6 by the Portland, Oregon, company, estimated the stock price at \$11 to \$14 a share.

Chief executive of Reebok, which is based in Canton, Massachusetts, said Tuesday that Avia would operate as an autonomous subsidiary. Avia had 1986 net income of \$4.3 million on sales of \$70.3 million, up from a profit of \$674,000 on sales of \$21.1 million in 1985.

Reebok shares closed Tuesday at \$41.75, up \$4.25, on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said the

move would strengthen Reebok by removing a strong competitor and by expanding the company's offerings in the high end of the athletic shoe market.

"This is basically a good defensive acquisition," said John G. Horan, publisher of Sports Ink, a sporting goods financial publication based in Yardley, Pennsylvania. He said Avia competes with Reebok primarily in the women's athletic market.

Reebok looked at other companies, but "Avia was really the one giving them the most trouble," he said. The acquisition should help keep its profit margin high for the next two years, he said.

Reebok earned \$132.1 million on sales of \$919.4 million in 1986, up from a \$39 million profit on sales of \$307 million in 1985.
Avia is also identified by consumers as a more "technical" line, for use in athletics, while Reebok's shoes are perceived more as casual streetwear, analysts said.

American Express to Offer Credit Card at 13.5% Rate

Agence France-Presse
NEW YORK — American Express Co. has unveiled a card that offers revolving credit, providing an alternative to its traditional charge card and ending months of industry speculation.

Unlike other American Express cards, the "Optima" card introduced Tuesday will allow holders to pay only a portion of their monthly balance.

Optima will become available in May at an annual fee of \$15 to American Express card holders who have been members in good standing for at least one year. With the relatively low interest rate of 13.5 percent at the outset, it is expected to compete with Visa and MasterCard.

Politicians and consumer groups have been complaining about the high interest rates, averaging 18 percent, charged by major credit card issuers. Major banks have started to compete in recent months by lowering rates.

Citicorp, the largest U.S. issuer of Visa and MasterCard cards, recently cut rates from 19.8 to 16.8 percent. Industry analysts said they believed that Optima might promote that trend.

Some analysts said they believed that American Express was introducing the card to prevent its customers from switching to bank credit cards that increasingly have offered services similar to its own.

American Medical Rejects Bid By Pesch as 'Inadequate'

The Associated Press
BEVERLY HILLS, California — American Medical International Inc. has turned down a "seriously inadequate" latest, \$1.91 billion buyout offer from Dr. LeRoy Pesch, chairman of Chicago-based Alpha Health Systems Corp.

American Medical's announcement Tuesday that it was turning the \$22-a-share offer marked the second time in a month the nation's fourth-largest hospital operator had rejected an unsolicited buyout offer from privately held Pesch & Co., Alpha's parent company.

"My associates and I are exploring all available options, and I will withhold further comment until we have chosen our course of action," Dr. Pesch said Tuesday.

His bid is seen as the latest move in a long-term effort to establish an international health-care network. AMI stock closed Tuesday at \$19.125, down 37.5 cents in New York Stock Exchange trading.

In a brief letter, AMI said the buyout offer appeared to be essentially "nothing more than a plan for recapitalization," which "AMI could effect by itself if our board deemed it desirable."

An AMI spokesman declined to say whether the company was considering a recapitalization of its own to enhance shareholder values and thwart the unwanted overture.

But he added, "If we did decide to do it, we have our own financial adviser, Goldman Sachs, to arrange it. We wouldn't need an outsider to come in and do it."

The company also said it expects its own restructuring program, which began last year, will soon show up as gains in profit.

Under that plan, AMI, which has 159 medical facilities in the United States and abroad, has consolidated regional offices, reduced personnel and closed its unprofitable group-health-insurance unit.

During its fiscal 1986, the company took \$316 million in charges related to the restructuring, resulting in a net loss of \$97.3 million.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Westinghouse Appoints Staniar Group W's Head

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Pittsburgh has promoted Burton B. Staniar to chairman and chief executive of its Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. subsidiary, succeeding Daniel L. Ritchie.

Mr. Staniar told The New York Times that he plans to "continue both the tradition and the fundamental strategy of Group W," as the broadcasting unit is known.

He said he would also concentrate on growth, looking at television and radio acquisitions and seeking internal growth from such units as Group W Productions.

Mr. Staniar, 45, moves up from senior executive vice president of Group W, which owns five television stations and 13 radio stations, along with Group W Productions and other units. He joined Group W Cable in 1980 and became its president two years later. Westinghouse has since sold the cable operation.

Before joining Group W, Mr. Staniar founded and then sold a direct-sales company called Artcraft Concepts. Earlier, he worked in marketing and management at Colgate-Palmolive Co. and Church & Dwight, makers of Arm & Hammer baking soda and other products. He holds a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University and is a graduate of Washington and Lee University.

Mr. Ritchie, 55, who has been chief executive since 1975, will remain a director of Westinghouse Broadcasting. He said he plans to divide his time between his cattle ranch in Colorado and his avocado farm outside Santa Barbara, California.

Midland Bank PLC has transferred Bernard J. Lind, 45, executive vice president and treasurer of its New York branch, to London to head the fixed-income securities department of Midland Montagu, the group's investment banking and securities arm.

Lorimar Telepictures Corp. of Culver City, California, said it has accepted the resignations of three executives at its Karl-Lorimar Home Video subsidiary: Stuart Karl, president and chief executive officer; Court Shannon, executive vice president; and Gary Hunt, vice president for sales. Lorimar said it had been reviewing possible conflicts of interest involving the departing executives with an unnamed outside service organization.

Lorimar declined to explain the nature of the conflict or the amount of any money involved.

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc., the New York-based executive recruitment firm, has opened a Tokyo office, its 20th worldwide. Heading the office will be Kunio Tsunashima, 37, who was senior manager in the Tokyo office of McKinsey & Co., a management consultant group.

ComputerVision Corp. of Bedford, Massachusetts, maker of computer-aided automation systems, has promoted Jacques Du-

Wertheim Picks Steven Kotler As President

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Wertheim Schroder & Co., an investment banking and securities firm, has promoted Steven Kotler to president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Kotler, 40, will take over day-to-day management of the firm, and will continue to oversee corporate finance, the company said. He moves up from managing director.

The presidency had been vacant since July when Wertheim, a small old-line Wall Street securities firm, sold a 50 percent interest to Schroders PLC, a British financial firm, for \$100 million. That move was designed to give Wertheim international scope. It has offices in London, Paris and Geneva, while Schroders has a presence in Britain and the Pacific Basin.

mas to vice president and general manager of its European division. Mr. Dumas, 37, moves up from president and general manager of Computervision's French subsidiary.

Occupational Medical Corp. of America Inc. of Oakland, California, has promoted John Kemp to president and chief operating officer, succeeding Don Livingston, who will continue as chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Kemp will also continue as the company's treasurer and chief financial officer.

Icahn Is Seen as Reaching Too Far in His Grab for USAir

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn may have overreached in his effort to acquire USAir Group Inc. and may find it difficult to end the bid without paying a price — financially and possibly legally — some analysts and sources close to the takeover effort say.

Mr. Icahn, a takeover specialist who is the chairman and principal owner of Trans World Airlines, was busy meeting with his legal and financial advisers this week, reassessing whether he should continue his takeover battle.

In the latest obstacle to the bid, the U.S. Justice Department said Wednesday that it is reviewing whether Mr. Icahn and TWA violated antitrust law by failing to seek advance

clearance from the department or the Federal Trade Commission for extensive open-market purchases of USAir stock. United Press International reported from Washington.

On Tuesday, Mr. Icahn, who controls 15 percent of USAir, received another blow when a U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh extended a temporary restraining order preventing him from acquiring more USAir stock until after a hearing set for March 23.

Some analysts said the court order greatly increased the odds against Mr. Icahn because it gave USAir time to gain support among its and Piedmont's stockholders for a tender offer of \$69 a share for Piedmont. The \$1.59 billion bid is set to expire April 3.

Analysts said the judge's order also took away Mr. Icahn's most potent weapon to put pressure on USAir management: the ability to increase his stake in the carrier.

"Time is now in USAir's favor," said Hans Pickert, an airline analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co. "It is not in Icahn's favor."

USAir's filings with the SEC suggest — as do sources involved in the takeover effort — that Mr. Icahn was seeking to stop the USAir-Piedmont merger because the two carriers were prime candidates either to merge with TWA or buy his 68 percent stake in the larger airline.

He was also concerned that the Transportation Department was unlikely to allow TWA to merge with USAir-Piedmont because of competitive concerns.

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De Beers Profit Rose 11% in '86 On Higher Sales

Agence France-Presse

JOHANNESBURG — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., South Africa's diamond giant, announced an 11 percent rise in 1986 earnings to 1.151 billion rand (\$554 million at current exchange rates) from 1.035 billion a year earlier.

The results were depressed by the rise of the rand to 45.76 cents in December 1986 from 38.83 cents a year earlier. In dollar terms, however, profits jumped 31 percent to \$527 million from \$402 million.

The final dividend rose to 60 cents a share from 40 cents last year, while the full dividend climbed to 80 cents from 55 cents.

COMPANY NOTES

Beecham Group PLC's sale of four units to the West German chemicals group Henkel KGaA will not be referred to the monopolies commission, the British Department of Trade and Industry said. Henkel said in December it would buy the four units that form Beecham's building chemicals and do-it-yourself operations in Europe. Beecham valued the sale at £42 million (\$66.5 million).

British Aerospace PLC said it had increased its stake in Systems Designers PLC to 22.1 percent, or 25.5 million ordinary shares, following the purchase of 10.4 million ordinary shares.

CSX Corp. of Richmond, Virginia, said that minority shareholders of its Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. unit would receive \$124 a share as part of a plan to merge it with its Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. unit.

General Dynamics Corp. became the Pentagon's largest contractor in fiscal 1986 with orders worth \$8 billion, the U.S. Defense Department said. General Electric was second with \$6.8 billion in orders.

Kaufhof AG, the West German retailing group, acknowledged it was considering taking a stake in the shipping and transport group Hapag-Lloyd AG. Press reports said that Kaufhof was seeking a stake of up to 12.5 percent.

Krupp Stahl AG, the West German steel producer, said it would eliminate 2,000 of a total of 18,000 jobs by the end of 1987 as part of a restructuring plan and that it was considering cutting another 3,000 jobs in later years.

Loral Corp. will pay about \$588 million in cash for Goodyear Aerospace Corp., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced. It said the acquisition is to be completed Friday. Loral had announced Jan. 12 that it was paying \$640 million for Goodyear Aerospace.

Newmont Mining Corp. said it would spin off its Magma Copper Co. subsidiary by distributing one share of Magma as a special dividend on each Newmont share outstanding. Newmont said it would distribute 30.5 million shares of Magma, representing 80 percent of the new company's equity.

Nippon Steel Corp. of Japan and Inland Steel Co. of the United States are negotiating to set up a joint steel venture in Indiana, a Nippon Steel spokesman said. He declined to provide details, but several newspapers said it would have an annual production capacity of 1 million tons of steel to supply automakers.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST AFRICA

Amnesty International needs a researcher to investigate human rights violations in Nigeria, Ghana and other West African countries. S/he will document cases, prepare reports, and advise on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International, particularly in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures, treatment of prisoners and executions.

Candidates should have proven research skills, an impartial approach, sound political judgment, the ability to work in a team and under pressure, together with a specialist knowledge of the relevant countries. Fluent English is essential. Good French and/or knowledge of a local African language would be an asset.

Salary: £12,075 rising to £14,929 per annum (index-linked annual increments).

Closing date: 24 April 1987.

For further details and application form, contact the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Euston Street, London WC1X 8DL. Or telephone (01) 937 5800 (24 hour answering machine).



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GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION

PLAN QUINQUENNAL D'INVESTISSEMENT 1986-1990
FINANCEMENT BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
LOT C7 - ELECTRO-RAFFINAGE DE CUIVRE BUSTIER

AVIS DE PREQUALIFICATION

La Générale des Carrières et des Mines-Exploitation, en abrégé GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION, en abrégé GEM/EXP, Entreprise Publique de droit Zaïrois, a repris la Banque Africaine de Développement un prêt pour l'achèvement de l'usine d'électro-raffinage de 100.000 t de cuivre par an à Lufu, près de Kolwezi, région du Shaba, Zaïre.

Le projet complet se compose des 5 modules suivants:

- ELECTRO-RAFFINAGE ET PERIPHERIQUES SPECIQUES**
 - Le module consiste essentiellement en:
 - achèvement des travaux de montage d'une salle de raffinage d'une capacité de 100.000 t/an, dont seuls les bétons et le bâtiment sont déjà terminés;
 - étude et installation complète d'une filtration de l'électrolyte de la section de stripping (débit 70 m³/h);
 - étude et installation complète d'une unité de traitement des boues anodiques (4 t/jour) jusqu'à la concentration la plus élevée en métaux précieux, un reliquat de 1 à 2 % de Cu et un maximum de 2 % d'humidité;
- TRAITEMENT DES EAUX**
 - étude et installation d'une unité capable de produire 100 m³/h d'eau de surface, filtrée et débarrassée, 20 m³/h d'eau adoucie et 20 m³/h d'eau d'égout; éventuellement en utilisant tout ou partie des études et équipements fournis dans le cadre d'un ancien projet plus vaste et qui sont disponibles;
- CHEMINÉE (EN BETON) D'UNE UNITE PYROMETALLURGIQUE**
 - Etude et construction d'une cheminée en béton recouverte de briques réfractaires - hauteur 80 m, débit gaz 120.000 Nm³/h, température gaz entrée chiminée 400 °C, vitesse sortie des gaz supérieure à 17 m/seconde. Les plans de fondation (8 de 200 t) sont déjà fournis;
- INTERFACES GENERALES DU PROJET COMPLEMENT**
 - une unité de production de vapeur 12 t/h à 1,5 kg/cm² et 125 °C minimum;
 - les liaisons de tuyauteries: ± 10 km de racles;
 - l'achèvement des parties HT et MT et l'alimentation force motrice des différents unités du projet;
- INFRASTRUCTURE GENERALE ET INDUSTRIELLE COMPLEMENT**
 - la fourniture de 5,1 km de voies ferrées et accessoires;
 - la réalisation complète du réactif incendie;
 - l'installation de ponts à poutres (100 t) et les rathodons (5 t);
 - l'installation d'un compresseur d'air;

PRESELECTION - ELIGIBILITE

La préselection est exigée pour les fournisseurs désireux de présenter des offres.

Les candidats à l'appel d'offres doivent être des ressortissants des pays membres de la B.A.D., ou participant au F.A.D. Le présent avis est destiné aux entreprises générales capables de réaliser l'ensemble du projet en main, à l'exception des travaux de génie civil.

Les candidats intéressés peuvent retirer le questionnaire de préselection et tous le retourner dûment rempli pour le 30 avril au plus tard, à l'une des adresses ci-dessous:

- GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION
SECRÉTARIAT GENERAL - BUREAU DES CONTRATS
B.P. 450 - LUMBASHI - REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE
TELEX 41094
- GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION - ATTN. CITOYEN OKITO OU CITOYEN MUKENDI
15, RUE DE LA LOI, BTE. 051
B 1040 BRUXELLES - TELEX 23575
- GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION, ATTN. CITOYEN KALASA
OU M. LAURENT
TELEX 21207
BP 6714 - KINSHASA - REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE

ADVERTISEMENT

ROTHMANS
INTERNATIONAL P.L.C.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 20th March, 1987 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. 27 of the CDR's ROTHMANS International P.L.C., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 7.96 (re interim dividend for the year ending 31.12.1987) 2.5p per share. Tax credit £1.021 = Dfls. 3.25 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 5th March, 1987.

ADVERTISEMENT

BASS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 16 March, 1987 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. 27 of the CDR's Bass Public Limited Company, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 20.48 (re final dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1986) 12.8 p. per share.

Tax credit £2.614 = Dfls. 8.36 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 27th February, 1987.

WHAT INVESTORS SHOULD KNOW
ABOUT THE SWISS CAPITAL MARKETS
NOW.

The Swiss capital markets have a lot to offer investors whose objectives call for a well-balanced international portfolio.

As a special service to multimarket investors, Bank Julius Baer - one of Switzerland's most prestigious private banks - publishes a quarterly review entitled *The International Investor*.

The current issue takes a close look at new developments and trends in the

Swiss capital markets, and examines their implications for sound investment decision-making.

To receive your complimentary copy of this highly informative issue of *The International Investor*, please contact:

Bank Julius Baer
Mr. Jan A. Bielski
Bahnhofstrasse 36
CH-8022 Zurich
Telephone (01) 228 51 11
Telex 812 115

JB BANK JULIUS BAER
For the fine art of Swiss banking.

Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trade elsewhere.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	30 Day High Low	Close	Open	Change
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	30 Day High Low	Close	Open	Change
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
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12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

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12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
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12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12 1/2	4% AMEX	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

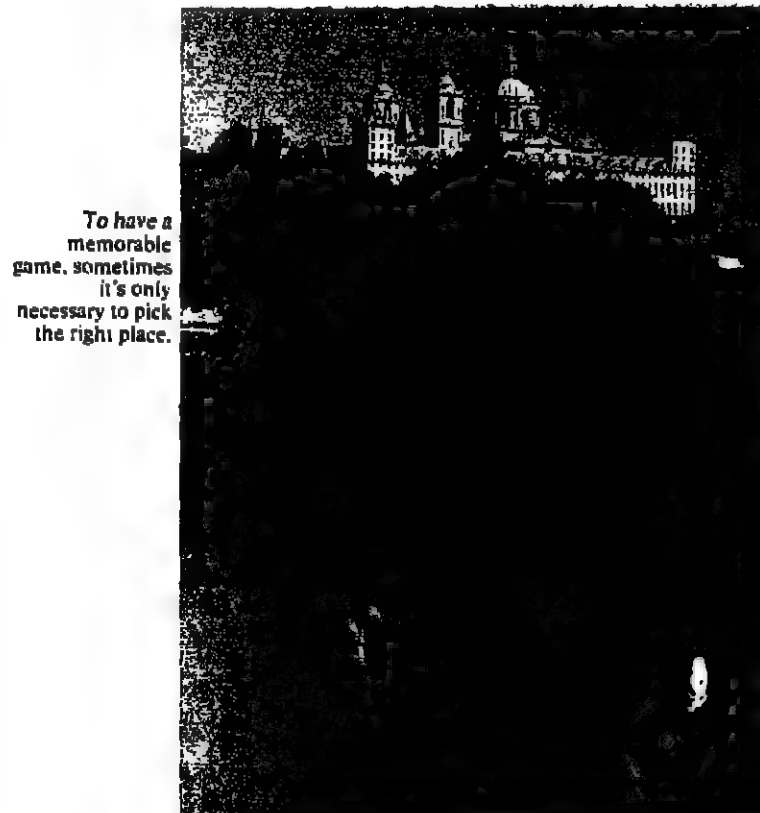
CURRENCY
Dollar

THE EURO
Sterling

Wed
OT
Price

NASDAQ
15th New York

Everything under par.



To have a memorable game, sometimes it's only necessary to pick the right place.

On other golf courses they are called bunkers. Here we call them bushes.

The game over, a delicious meal is waiting for you. The 19th hole.



Imagine you're here in Spain. After a delicious breakfast served in your hotel room, you're deciding how best to spend the morning. On sand or grass? It's so hard to choose. Our beaches are always tempting. But... isn't a round of golf just as tempting? Get ready to enjoy yourself. Take your eyes off the ball for just a moment and look around. In Spain our golf courses are always found in especially beautiful and unusual settings. Try exploring when your game's over. But first don't forget to stop off at the 19th hole - the restaurant. A hearty lunch accompanied by an excellent Spanish wine will help you get your strength back before setting out on a fantastic adventure - discovering Spain.



Maybe you won't have the best round you've ever had. Or perhaps you will. In any case, you'll enjoy yourself as never before.

Spanish countryside, with golf course included.

On Spanish golf courses it's not only the game you enjoy. It's the view as well.



Spain. Everything under the sun.

Floating-Rate Notes

Dollars	March 11	Current Rate	30 Day	90 Day
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
100 Dollars	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

ADVERTISEMENT

SONY CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 20th March, 1987 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. 27 of the CDR's Sony Corporation, each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 5.01 (re interim dividend for the year ending 31.12.1987) 2.5p per share. Tax credit £1.021 = Dfls. 3.25 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 5th March, 1987.

The Daily
Source for
International
Investors.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar and Pound Surge in Europe

Reuters
LONDON — The dollar ended higher Wednesday in Europe, posting large gains particularly against the Deutsche mark as funds poured into the British pound.
Dealers predicted that both the dollar and pound would continue to rise over the next several days. They said that operators were buying dollars to cover positions amid expectations of encouraging U.S. economic news Thursday and Friday.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8755
French franc	100	162.75
Swiss franc	100	153.75
Italian lira	1,000	1,936.00
Spanish peseta	100	166.67

The dollar closed in London at 1.8715 DM, up from 1.8555 Tuesday, and at 153.75 yen, up from 153.60. It dipped against the British pound, which rose to \$1.5905 from \$1.5845 at Tuesday's close.
The pound ended on its trade-weighted index at 72.7 percent of its 1975 value, sharply up from Tuesday's 72.1 close. The currency briefly touched 72.8 in mid-afternoon, its highest level since July.
Investors viewed high interest rates, a booming stock market, firm oil prices and optimistic polls indicating a probable Conservative victory in the next general election as strong incentives to buy.

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Hungary Devaluation To Cut Trade Deficit, Debt

BUDAPEST — Hungary Wednesday devalued its currency on Wednesday in an attempt to boost its exports and correct a soaring trade deficit with the West.
The forint will be devalued by 5 percent against hard currencies effective Thursday, János Fekete, the country's central bank chief, said in an interview that precise new exchange rates were being fixed Wednesday afternoon.
The nation is an East bloc pace-setter in making reforms to rejuvenate its economy. Tuesday, under a new bankruptcy law, one of its new, profit-oriented commercial banks initiated bankruptcy proceedings against a unprofitable state company.

VW: Shares Plunge as Probe Begins

(Continued from first finance page)
said. "They are informing themselves of the facts."
On Tuesday, a Volkswagen spokesman, Ortwin Witzel, said the possibly fraudulent deals, which took place prior to 1986, may have involved members of the company's management or people outside the company.
He said the losses surfaced when company auditors discovered that documents supposedly hedging part of Volkswagen's huge foreign income against a drop in the value of the dollar may have been forged.

Belgium Cuts Interest Rates By 0.50 Point

BRUSSELS — Belgium cut key money market rates Wednesday by a half-point following rate cuts in Britain and France earlier this week.
The National Bank said it reduced the discount rate and the rate for advances — rates at which it lends money to commercial banks — to 8 percent and 8.25 percent, beginning on Thursday.
The central bank said the move reflected interest rate cuts in several European countries and an improvement in the Belgian franc's performance on foreign exchanges.

How the Currency Swindlers May Have Taken Volkswagen

FRANKFURT — Currency dealers said here Wednesday that it was uncertain what shape the Volkswagen currency deal took, but they provided a general portrait of how a swindle would likely likely to occur.
It would have been prudent in 1985, when Volkswagen says the swindle probably took place and when the dollar was worth about 3 Deutsche marks, for Volkswagen to protect the mark value of its export earnings with a forward contract hedging against the fall of the dollar, which is now worth about 1.87 DM.
Someone out to defraud an exporting company in 1985 could have bet on the dollar continuing upward. He might have then faked documents to satisfy management that a some form of hedge had been undertaken, then set back to wait for the dollar to go above the price stipulated in the faked contract.
He would aim to pocket the difference when the receipts were booked at the contract rate. But the fraud would be discovered if the dollar fell and management found its dollar receipts worth much less in Deutsche marks than planned.
Volkswagen, with group sales in 1985 of 52 billion DM, of which more than two-thirds were exports, does a huge volume of foreign exchange business, involving 20 or 30 banks, dealers said.
"With the sort of volume they're dealing with, it would be easy to cover up," said one foreign exchange dealer.
Forward contracts, currency options, swaps and other such instruments are typical forms of protection against currency fluctuations for companies such as Volkswagen that are shifting one currency to another, for instance in transferring revenue from exports into its home currency.
In a forward contract, a company agrees with its bank to buy or sell a certain amount of foreign currency at a set point in the future for a fixed rate. That rules out the possibility of windfall currency profits, but also of losses.
A subtler approach is a currency option. This gives the company the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the foreign currency at a fixed rate in the future. The company pays a premium for the option, as for an insurance policy. If rates move favorably, it will throw away the option and benefit from the currency opportunities.

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling Bonds Slip Under Weight of Supply

LONDON — Eurobond prices closed mostly lower Wednesday, with even sterling issues slipping under the weight of too much supply, dealers said.
While British government bonds soared, corporate bond issues actually slipped in price. "The Eurosterling market is actually yielding below the gilt and none of these names is a better credit than the Bank of England," said one Eurosterling trader.
The new £1 billion issue of British government bonds sold out within minutes, dealers said.
However, the day's single sterling issue, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC's £100 million issue of 18-year 9 3/4 percent bonds, was in demand late in the day at a discount of around 1.40.
But that issue is in a maturity where yields are actually higher than those of British government bonds, dealers said, and it is attractive to investors who believe that sterling has further to rise.
Meanwhile, Eurodollar issues ended flat to 1/4 lower, following the trend in the U.S. Treasury market where dealers are awaiting more economic figures due this week.
While there were two new dollar-backed issues, both capitalized on market anomalies that attract select classes of investors.
News International's \$100 million offering of three-year 7 1/4 percent notes was quoted well inside its underwriting fees at a 1.40 points discount.
But traders explained that the buyers, likely to be banks, will use the relatively high rate of interest to repurchase the notes into a floating-rate security that will pay about 0.60 point over the benchmark

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MERRILL: A U.K. Director of Brokerage Allegedly Led Inside 'Network'

(Continued from Page 1)
Little-known front companies: Plummer Ltd., a British company, and Media Entertainment, incorporated in Liechtenstein. The U.S. assets of all four defendants were frozen by court order.
Merrill Lynch, in a statement issued in New York and London said: "The apparently illegal trading activity took place away from Merrill Lynch through another broker dealer, and involved the employees of information which was properly available to him but improperly used. Merrill Lynch in no way benefited from the trades."
British authorities would not say Wednesday whether Mr. Vaskevitch would be extradited to the United States.
Stanislav Yassukovich, chairman and managing director of Merrill Lynch Europe, said: "What happens now in the legal area is up to the U.S. Justice Department. I don't know whether it will apply for extradition."
"As far as we're concerned, Vaskevitch has been charged, he's been suspended, and there is no doubt the investigation is going to continue," Mr. Yassukovich added.
He asserted that Merrill Lynch's main New York office and the London branch had been cooperating with the SEC investigation for several months and noted that no other Merrill Lynch employees had been accused of involvement in the alleged violations.
Mr. Yassukovich, said that suspension of Mr. Vaskevitch "came this morning because the SEC didn't want us to alert him prior to its filing charges."
In its statement, Merrill Lynch said: "One of our employees has been charged with violation of the securities laws. If true, we are disappointed and angry."
Mr. Yassukovich, who is also the deputy chairman of the London Stock Exchange, said Mr. Vaskevitch was a senior member of the London staff, having joined in 1981.
The Merrill Lynch Europe chairman said he believed Mr. Vaskevitch provided inside information from a home telephone, passing the privileged material to a company called Russo Inc. in New York.



Wednesday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Table with 10 columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume, etc. Includes various OTC stocks.

Table with 10 columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume, etc. Includes various OTC stocks.

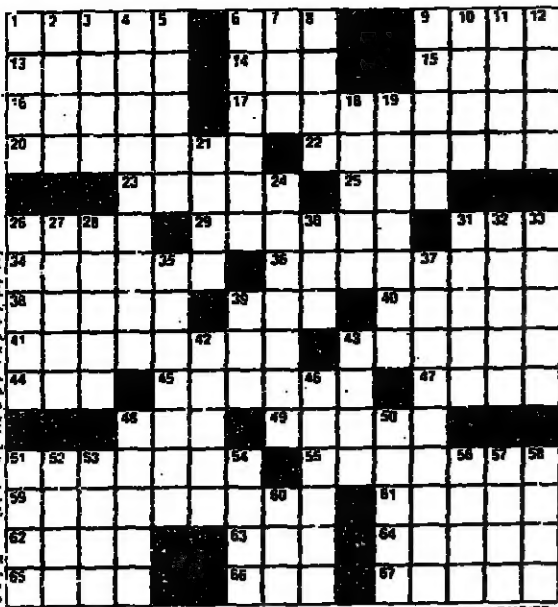
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ACROSS

1 Caviar
6 Corvine sound
9 Kind of door
13 N.Y. city
14 Turkish title
15 Israeli dance
16 Italian poet
17 Prose or of the public
20 Exact by way of
22 Adds a glossy coating
23 A deck
25 R.E. Lee's cause
26 Abbr. after a list
29 Bouquets
31 Diving bird
34 Protector of the public
36 Prepare to ride again
38 Tibetan priests
39 Dep.
40 Geological seam, in Sedan
41 Russian composer's family
43 Comics hero
44 W.H.A. contemporary
45 Bacterium needing oxygen

DOWN

1 Penial
2 Word of woe
3 Tear
4 Protector of the public
5 Look of derision
6 Hercules, to Jole
7 In the past
8 Russian actor David
9 Unit of discourse
10 "Tony" Sinatra film
11 Inland sea
12 Slates

47 Wide shoes
48 —generis (Latin)
49 Com for René
51 Affront, in Asti
55 Ape
59 Protector of the public
61 ESP word
62 To me, in Tours
63 Dumbbell
64 Blessed —
65 Dir. at sea
66 Asner and Sullivan
67 Snuggles

18 Peruvian group
19 Tapaca source
21 Ladd of films
24 —call (where ships stop briefly)
26 Musical key
27 Structural units
28 Actress Anouk
30 —culpa
31 "— can you spare —?"
32 Forearm bones
33 Walls
35 Invasion
37 Protector of the public
39 Leb. neighbor
42 Former Mail statesman
43 Show delight
44 Abridgments
48 Girl in a song
50 Actor David
51 "— Dream
52 Alaskan city
53 Uppity one
54 Haulboy
55 Lincoln's namesakes
57 Yurt, e.g.
58 Superlative endings
60 Stripling

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TAKE A LOOK, MOM, YOU NEVER DRINK ANOTHER GLASS OF WATER!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOGI

PLOT

SEVURS

PUNACK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "PIANO ROND NOUGAT SCARCE"

Yesterday's Jumble: Answer: When looking for bargains, you might go there — WHERE THE "AUCTION" IS

Answers tomorrow.

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

ASIA

HIGH LOW

AFRICA

HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA

HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA

HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST

HIGH LOW

OCEANIA

HIGH LOW

THURSDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Choppy, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 14-20. LONDON: Fair, Temp. 11-18. MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 14-20. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 7-13. PARIS: Fair, Temp. 11-18. ROME: Fair, Temp. 11-18. ST. LOUIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 5-12. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 24-30. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-20. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-20.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



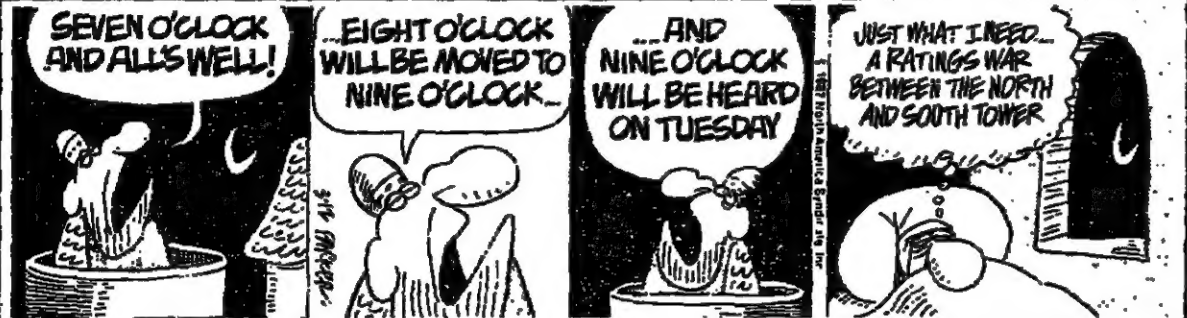
BEETLE BAILEY



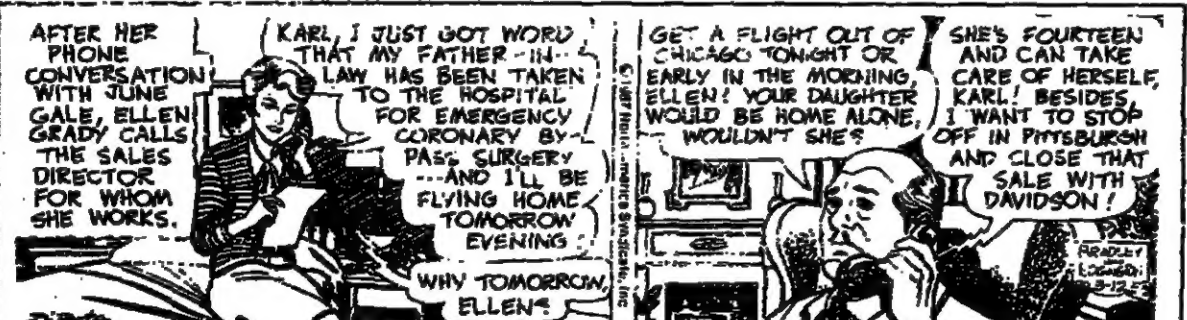
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JIM DAVIS

JIM DAVIS 3-12

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 11

using prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

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Class Prev.

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Class Prev.

Class Prev.

ON BOXING

By Joyce Carol Oates. With Photographs by John Ramard. 118 pages. \$14.95. Dolphin Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If it betrays a bias on my part to be surprised at the combination of Joyce Carol Oates and the subject of boxing, I can only plead what she herself writes in this penetrating book on the subject: "Boxing is a purely masculine activity and it inhabits a purely masculine world. . . . Boxing is for men, and is about men, and is men. A celebration of the lost religion of masculinity all the more trenchant for its being lost."

Yet to judge from the few autobiographical remarks she lets drop in her remarkable book, Oates has been a fan of boxing most of her life. Her father took her to a Golden Gloves tournament in Buffalo, New York, in the early 1950s, and it's evident she watched the Friday night matches that were televised in the early 1960s. Certainly she's at home with the subject. Though she refers to "On Boxing" as "mosaic-like," it more resembles a spiral, touching history, lore and anecdote as it circles in on the essential, and disquieting, issues that lie at the heart of boxing. She reminds us that in the bare-knuckle era that preceded the development of gloves, it was the fighters' hands that kept breaking, not their heads.

She makes the point that, due to the greater authority that the referee has assumed recently, "the bloody 'great' fights of boxing's history" — Jack Dempsey's triumph over Jess Willard in 1919, for instance, or Sugar Ray Robinson's sixth and final fight with Jake LaMotta in 1951 — would be "inconceivable" today.

But this is a good deal more than a book that establishes its author's credentials to "talk boxing." Though no defense of prizefighting, it

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speaks eloquently about the fascination of watching two human beings hit each other in the ring. "How can you enjoy so brutal a sport, people sometimes ask me," she writes. "And it's too complex to answer. In any case I don't 'enjoy' boxing in the usual sense of the word, and never have; boxing isn't invariably 'brutal,' and I don't think of it as a 'sport.'"

"There is nothing fundamentally playful about it; nothing that seems to belong to daylight, to pleasure," she continues later. "At its moments of greatest intensity it seems to contain so complete and so powerful an image of life — life's beauty, vulnerability, despair, incalculable and often self-destructive courage — that boxing is life, and hardly a mere game. During a superior boxing match (Ali-Frazier I, for instance) we are deeply moved by the body's communion with itself by way of another's intransigent flesh. The body's dialogue with its shadow-self — or Death. Baseball, football, basketball — these quintessentially American pastimes are recognizably sports because they involve play: they are games. One plays football, one doesn't play boxing."

Unsurprisingly, enough, the one activity she compares to boxing is the craft of writing, at least as far as the fighter's training is involved, or the "fanatic subordination of the self in terms of a wished-for destiny." She writes: "One might compare the time-bound public spectacle of the boxing match (which could be as brief as an ignominious 45 seconds — the record for a title fight) with the publication of a writer's book. That which is 'public' is but the final stage in a protracted, arduous, grueling, and frequently despairing period of preparation."

"Indeed," she continues, "one of the reasons for the habit of serious writers to boxing is the sport's systematic cultivation of pain in the interests of a project, a life goal; the willful transposing of the sensation we know as pain (physical, psychological, emotional) into its polar opposite. If this is masochism — and I doubt that it is, or that it is simply — it is also intelligence, cunning, strategy. It is an act of consummate self-determination; the constant re-establishment of the parameters of one's being."

Yet less she be accused of romanticizing the fight game, it should quickly be added that she also compares it to pornography — the wilful "violation of a taboo" — although, unlike pornography, it is not theatrical. . . . It is altogether real: the blood shed, the damage suffered, the pain (usually suppressed or sublimated) are unfeigned.

There is nothing about "On Boxing" that attempts to reduce its subject. Its most eloquent passages are damning in one way or another. "Yet," as Oates concludes, "we don't give up on boxing, it isn't that easy. Perhaps it's like tasting blood. Or, more discreetly put, love conning with hate is more powerful than love. Or hate."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE bidding shown in the diagram is not, as one might suppose, the product of a typographical disaster: it is an accurate record of a deal in the Betty Kaplan team event in New York.

South opened one heart out of turn, and the bidding reverted to East when he and his partner did not choose to accept the erroneous action.

Such episodes often set the players strange problems, and John Solodar of Manhattan, a former world team champion sitting in the East seat, found a creative and imaginative solution. He knew, before the official start of the bidding, that the deal was a severe misfit and that his chances of game were poor.

He no longer had any desire to play a heart contract, but he had no wish to discourage South from doing so. He set a clever trap by bidding one club, perhaps the first time a player used Standard Ameri-

can methods has deliberately chosen that call with three clubs and six hearts. South's chance of finding a sound contract was now very poor, for his partner was due to be silenced for at least one round. There was a lot to recommend a pass of one club, in the hope that a normal result would be a contract for East-West.

But a pass would have condemned North to pass throughout the auction and a heart bid would release him after one round. So South decided to overcall, planning to diminish the penalty. He succeeded in terms of the law, but failed spectacularly in terms of the score. He made mistakes worse than they need have been by bidding two hearts rather than one, and Solodar was delighted to be able to pass for penalties when partner, Faye Appelbaum, made a negative double.

The opening bid had a fortuitous impact on the opening lead. West produced the club

queen, and scored a third-round ruff. A shaken declarer wound up with four tricks instead of the five he could have managed, and the penalty was 1100. There was one zero lower in the replay, where East played the same two heart contract, but undoubtedly, for a score of 110, Solodar's team collected 14 international match points en route to victory in the event.

NORTH
♠ 8 8 2
♥ 10 9 7 4
♦ 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 9 8

EAST (D)
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥, 101♥, 102♥, 103♥, 104♥, 105♥, 106♥, 107♥, 108♥, 109♥, 110♥, 111♥, 112♥, 113♥, 114♥, 115♥, 116♥, 117♥, 118♥, 119♥, 120♥, 121♥, 122♥, 123♥, 124♥, 125♥, 126♥, 127♥, 128♥, 129♥, 130♥, 131♥, 132♥, 133♥, 134♥, 135♥, 136♥, 137♥, 138♥, 139♥, 140♥, 141♥, 142♥, 143♥, 144♥, 145♥, 146♥, 147♥, 148♥, 149♥, 150♥, 151♥, 152♥, 153♥, 154♥, 155♥, 156♥, 157♥, 158♥, 159♥, 160♥, 161♥, 162♥, 163♥, 164♥, 165♥, 166♥, 167♥, 168♥, 169♥, 170♥, 171♥, 172♥, 173♥, 174♥, 175♥, 176♥, 177♥, 178♥, 179♥, 180♥, 181♥, 182♥, 183♥, 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ART BUCHWALD

Fits of Remembrance

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan will never convince the American people of his innocence until he remembers what he was doing on Aug. 8, 1985. Not only did President Reagan insist that he could not recall what he was doing then, but he challenged every man, woman and child in the United States to remember what they were doing on that day.

Mr. Reagan has taken the position that as president he has the authority to forget. He is going to forget anything he wants to. Privately he is going to remember what he was doing on the August date.

The other night at dinner he said to Nancy, "Wait a minute, it's coming to me. I know what I was doing. I was waiting on the Potomac with George Shultz. I remember it because he showed me his tattoo."

Nancy said, "I saw the tattoo too. But that was Aug. 7, Ronnie."

"Darn, I know I was somewhere, doing something. It's on the tip of my tongue."

"Ronnie, you're fretting too much. People don't care where you were on Aug. 8. They want you just as long as you will be their Teflon president."

"How can I be a Teflon leader when I don't know my own whereabouts?"

"Many presidents did not know where they were during their terms in office. But that didn't stop them from getting into the White House."

'Porgy and Bess' in Pompeii
The Associated Press
ROME — "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin will be featured at the third annual festival of classical performances in Pompeii's Roman amphitheater. This year's festival, Aug. 22-Sept. 20, will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Gershwin's death with six performances of "Porgy and Bess," a collaboration between the San Francisco and Houston operas.

History will remember you for what you forgot.
"Nancy, it's weird. I can't sleep in the afternoon trying to recall what I did on Aug. 8."
"Doesn't your staff have some record of that date?"
"They can't even remember what Donald Reagan was doing that day."

"The date couldn't have been an important one or someone would have remembered seeing you."
"Suppose I was on a secret mission with Bud McFarlane and Oliver North flying arms in dense fog over Iran."

"You wouldn't do that."
"I would if I was still working at Warner Brothers."

"If I know you, Ronnie, you were probably doing nothing more than holding a photo opportunity on the White House lawn."

"Why don't I call Sam Donaldson and ask him if he showed at me in the Rose Garden on Aug. 8?"
"It wouldn't mean anything. Sam shoots at you every time he sees you. Ronnie, you have a lot to remember now without trying to recall what you were doing two summers ago."

"But, Nancy, my whole credibility depends on it. How can a president maintain his popularity if he has no idea what he was doing in the heat of 1985?"

"Ronnie, all the people want to know is when you okayed the arms for Iran."

"It's not that easy. I'll bet there isn't one person in this country who can remember when they okayed an arms shipment to Iran."

"It doesn't matter. What matters is where you keep the button and how you push it."

"What button? I don't know anything about a button. Have I got a button here somewhere? Who said anything about a button?"

"Ronnie, I wrote it all down on your shirt cuff. The button is under the dining room table next to your foot. You step on it once to launch an all-out missile attack on the Soviet Union, and twice when you want the butler to clear the table. Can you remember that?"

"Of course. That's something that stays in a president's mind forever. What butler?"

By John Russell

New York Times Service

HE has a look of the northern Renaissance. Alert, bald, trim-bearded and rufous. A word man — printer, lexicographer, calligrapher, master of verbal jiu-jitsu — he could have been on the staff of the Impressionist painter in Antwerp in the second half of the 16th century, when the great printer-publisher was at his apogee.

There is also something about him that comes from quite another cultural source — somewhere far to the south and the east, where indignity and misadventure and relocation were inevitable and recurrent.

He is, furthermore, a man of strange, blameless passions. Decorated invoices, worthless stock certificates, obsolete air-force navigational charts and ancient handwritten archival materials spark his imagination.

A difficult man to place, you may say, and you would be right. One of the best-regarded painters and printmakers in Europe, and the subject of a 20-year retrospective exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum through May 3, Pierre Alechinsky was born in Russia in 1927. His father, a Russian Jew, was a doctor who had to leave the Crimea when the commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the region embarked on a campaign of pogroms. With his wife, a Belgian woman who was also a doctor, he remade his life from zero in Western Europe. After living in Milan and passing his medical examinations again in a new language, he hung out his shingle in Brussels.

Pierre Alechinsky in his parents' eyes was born to be a doctor, but it didn't work out. "I was not actually thrown out of school," he said, "but I was in the category called 'non-admitted.'"

He does not especially seek out the company of other artists, though he is steadfast in friendship and was a founding member after World War II of the COBRA group, which also included Karel Appel, Agostino Bonaventura and Carl-Franz Hensler. (The acronym is an amalgam

of Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam, the cities from which the group stemmed, but it also has overtones of violence and bite of the appropriate to the turbulent images for which its members were best known.)

Like many another veteran of the late 1940s, Alechinsky can never forget, and does not expect to recapture, the extraordinary climate of camaraderie that animated the art world in Paris after World War II. "We moved so easily from one generation to another," he says of that time. But now he knows, as does every other artist in middle life, that making art is a lonely business.

"I wake up at night and worry about my students," he said. "There they are, 14 or 16 to a studio in the school. They have each other, and if they get stuck they can always duck out to the movies. But when you're a full-grown artist you have nothing but your own four walls for company. Going to the movies doesn't help either."

He has written books, illustrated books by others, won many a prize and many a commission. (Visitors to the Ministry of Culture in Paris often find themselves in a reception room in which the walls, the ceiling and the rug are the work of Alechinsky.)

Married to the same wife since 1949, he is the despair of the gossip columnist. The Alechinskys live primarily in Boulogne, near Paris, and treat their handsome apartment on the East River in Manhattan as a perch that they can go to, or not, as the fancy takes them. Most of the time he stays home and works, except that one day a week during the school year, since 1983, he has served as a professor of painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He loves his students, but frets about their future. "They don't read. They never go to the Louvre. What on earth will become of them?"

His show starts from, and is built around, a painting called "Central Park." Dated 1965, it consists of a large rectangle, high in color, that takes the view northward from a high story



Alechinsky in front of "The Dog King" (1982).

on Central Park South and transforms it into something that is part map, part unidentified animal. The Mexican poet Octavio Paz wrote a poem about this painting, just a few months ago, in which he tells us how

Alechinsky draws a magnetic rectangle, a trap of lines, a corral of ink: inside there is a fallen bear, two eyes and a twisting rage.

Prompted by the ritual injunction, "Don't cross Central Park at night," this inner rectangle epitomizes the look of the park at night, when (to quote once more from Paz),

enclosed in a ring of light the grass beast sleeps with eyes open, the moon exumes razors, the water in the shadows has become green fire.

Compartmented drawings (close to 50, according to my count) surround the inner rectangle of the painting on all four

sides and combine to cast out fear. Those drawings keep up a kind of moto perpetuo of wit and fancy that brings down the emotional temperature of the picture. But, at the same time, the fact that the drawings are in black and white (linking ink on paper) serves to isolate the central image and heighten its chromatic impact.

After 20 years, "Central Park" is to Alechinsky what "Rhapsody in Blue" is to George Gershwin — the piece that everyone knows. (He has always refused to sell it, though almost every day someone makes an offer.) Yet in general Alechinsky is not a topographical artist, but one who relies upon topography the way the squash champion relies upon a flat clean wall to give the ball a perfect bounce. He has a taste for nature's upheavals. ("I could have filled the Guggenheim with volcanoes," he said, and the same could almost be said of his waterfalls.) But fundamentally he likes materials that work with him as equal partners, rather than as passive

material. There is in the Guggenheim show a series of six lithographs that take off from a series of engraved invoices dating from the 19th century. Each has been embellished with a drawing that might be pure fantasy but in point of fact relates to what is given, as possible subject matter, by the invoices themselves.

The invoices were addressed to the owner of one of the great vineyards of the Bordeaux area. When Alechinsky looked closely at them he realized that they had a story to tell. "There was a bill from a drugstore," he said, "that revealed that the owner of the chateau was seriously ill. Then there was, all too soon, a bill for his coffin."

Like many a Frenchwoman who has never had trouble at the bank, the widow saw no point in waste, and the next bill was from a tailor who had worked on her dead husband's overcoat and brought it, like new, for someone else to wear. In a succession of bills showed how life resumed its normal course. There was printing to be done. A man had to come and open a safe for which the dead man must have taken the key to the grave. And — not least — there were creditors to be kept waiting.

It is relevant to the reflective quality of this, and most of Alechinsky's other works, that he does not work standing in front of an easel in the former's posture of the artist. He works on a low table, and sometimes on the floor, walking round and round the image in a way that has something to do with his being left-handed. "My natural dynamic is from left to right," he said the other day, "even in reading. That's why I am always happy to go and work in a print workshop, where the mirror does the adjustments for me."

A happy man, therefore, and — rare in these days — a happy exhibition, in which Alechinsky's spectacular depiction of a crowned dog, "The Dog King," bestrides the ramp like an amiable colossus and sends us away smiling.

PEOPLE

Yoko Ono Opens Show Of Art Based on Lennon

Yoko Ono unveiled a show of more than 60 art works based on drawings by John Lennon and said it was painful putting together the show inspired by her late husband. She said the former Beatle would have approved of the exhibition on the theme of world peace at the Frankel Gallery in Palm Beach, Florida. The singer, songwriter, poet and artist had to overcome a prejudice by art dealers who considered his work "the dabbling of a pop star." Ono said Lennon was shot to death in 1980 outside his New York apartment.

Stanley Kunitz says being named New York State Poet for the next two years doesn't mean he is in the service of the state. "On the contrary," Kunitz said in an interview in The New York Times. "He is the state's poet because he is opposed to the great power structure of the superstate. There is, I believe, an adversarial relationship between the contemporary poet and the state." Besides a congratulatory handshake from Governor Mario Cuomo, Kunitz, 81, will receive \$10,000 and the Walt Whitman Citation of Merit for Poetry.

Sydney Middle Barrows, better known as the "Mayflower Madonna" since New York's postcard makers have three "recreation" versions in 1984, may keep money she earns from book and movie deals about her operation, an appeals court ruled. Barrows, who traced her ancestry to Mayflower settlers, pleaded guilty in July 1985 to a charge of promoting prostitution and paid a \$5,000 fine. The 5-0 decision by the state Supreme Court's Appellate Division blocks an attempt by the state Crime Victims Board to seize money Barrows received as a result of her illegal activities.

Linda Marchiano, who as Linda Lovelace starred in the pornographic movie "Deep Throat," was reported in fair condition in a Pittsburgh hospital after a liver transplant last week. Marchiano, 37, suffered from a potentially deadly liver disease that doctors think stemmed from hepatitis received in a 1970 blood transfusion.

The Global News

Edited and Published in Paris

No. 32,363

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